

AN AUTHENTICK

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Important TRANSACTIONS

Of the LAST

ASSEMBLY

OF THE

POLITICAL CLUB.

CONTAINING,

Among other Material ARTICLES, the
DEBATES upon the CONVENTION;
all the Remarkable SPEECHES for and against
it; the PROTESTS of a

Grand Political SOCIETY,

And particularly their ADDRESS, never publish'd
before.

Likewise an Exact and Curious ACCOUNT of the Great
Sums granted for the Service of the current Year.

With which will be given Gratis,

A LIST of the NAMES of *Those* who Voted *for* and
against the CONVENTION; and of *Them* who *Absented*.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. STANDEN, at D'Aanver's Head, in
Chancery-Lane, 1739. (Price One Shilling.)

Ms. A. 9. 2. 37. 4. 4. 5

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
MAY, 28, 1913
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P R E F A C E.

THE late Session of Parliament having been a very remarkable one, and Matters of such vast Importance to the Honour and Welfare of this Kingdom, having been the Subjects of Debate throughout the Whole of it, there certainly cannot be any Thing, at this Juncture, in our Power to offer the People, which could be more for their Advantage to review; or that could give them better Light into the present Disposition of the Nation, and the true State of their Affairs at home and abroad, than the following most valuable Collection; every Part of which is deduced from unquestionable Authorities, and transmitted for publick Examination and Perusal, without the least Alteration from the Originals, from whence they were transmitted with the greatest Exactness.

This has been a Session which will not be easily forgotten in Great Britain; and which some Persons, who shall be nameless, may have Cause, perhaps, to remember as long as they live: And though it has been a very long one, yet the Transactions it has been chiefly prolong'd by, and employ'd upon, have not been so conclusively determined, but that we may expect very important Consequences to flow from the grand National Points, which were the Subject of such strong Contests, and such high Debates in both Houses, long before the Houses sit down again; and which every Day seem more and more to

open upon us, with a threatening Aspect to our National Tranquility, and the Peace of Europe.

Though certainly we have nothing to fear from such a Situation, if the largest Supplies and Power that ever were granted by a British Parliament to the Crown, and granted with great Unanimity and Chearfulness, may be sufficient to guard us against Emergencies, and threatening Dangers; but, on the contrary, we have all the Reason in the World to be perfectly easy and composed, and to resign up ourselves to the Care and Guardianship of those who have the sole Power of directing and applying the Provisions made for the Security and Advancement of our National Honour and Interest; since, from a very large Experience, we cannot but be assured, that whilst Hands so able, Heads so wise, and Hearts so honest, are in the important Trust, As they ever have, So they ever will discharge it to universal Satisfaction; to their own great Honour, and equally to the Glory and Advantage of their Country.

We wait with no little Impatience to see what Turn Affairs will take: This Uncertainty we are in, has, however, caused a great Stagnation in Trade; and Multitudes, whose Bread depends upon constant Employ from the Merchants, have been sadly reduced, and put to their Shifts; and such a Spirit of Resentment discovers itself through the whole Nation, that it is generally thought, that unless that Court, which has not only highly injured us, but long and very egregiously trifled with us, does not only soon shew a much stronger Inclination than they have yet discover'd to keep to their Engagements, and make us some Amends for the Injuries we have received at their Hands, we shall immediately enter upon much more efficacious Methods

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to oblige to this, than any that our pacifick Disposition have yet allow'd us to make Trial of.

If, consistent with our Honour, the Reparation due to our injured Merchants, the Interest of Trade, and our general Welfare, this gathering Storm may be dispersed; the Measures which produce so unlook'd for an Event will not fail of universal Approbation, and must cause universal Surprise; but if, without exerting ourselves in Arms, and bravely doing ourselves Justice by Force, if deny'd to friendly Means, Things are allow'd to drill on in the same Course they were found in, at the opening of the last Session, it will not, in such a Case, be easy to conceive with what additional Warmth, there is all the Reason in the World for us to expect, the Causes of so much Forbearance, on the Part of the Injured, may be examined into at the next Meeting of Parliament.

In the mean Time, whoever would discover the true Sense of the Nation at present, the State we are really in; with who are the Men, and what have been the Measures we are obliged to for our retrograde Situation, with the most probable Means which have been propos'd for extricating of us out of our Difficulties, and restoring Britain to its former Greatness and Glory, cannot have any Thing put into their Hands, which will more fully answer their most enlarged Expectations, in all these Particulars, than these curious Pieces, with great Difficulty obtain'd, for their Entertainment.

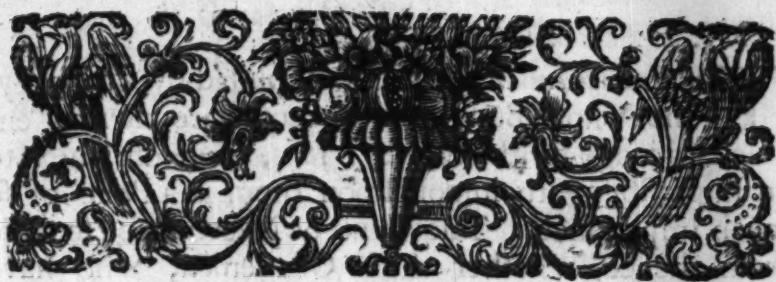
If they did not know before, they'll readily discover here, who are their Friends, and who are their Foes; who have been for their true Interest, and who have oppos'd it; who have acted with Selfish Views, and who have preferr'd no private Gain or personal Advantages to the Nation's Honour, and the

the Publick Good: Here they will see the true PATRIOT display'd in his brightest Colours, fired with the Love of his Country's Cause, in all the Warmth of Affection; glowing, panting; exerting his Abilities, and using all his Influence to shew his Loyalty to his Prince, and Love to the People; and to restore the languid State of Britain.

In a Word, the grateful Peruser of these Sheets will find sufficient Matter in them, to engage him to a resolved, steady Adherence to those, who have so bravely and cordially appear'd for their Country, when those Gentlemen shall stand most in Need of their Country's Service; and the judicious Reader will, at the same Time, find the best Directions in them to determine him, who those are, who have put in the best Claim to, and may most justly challenge the future Affection and Regard of their Country. And in this Light, without any other Inducements, we recommend the Whole to the candid Examination, and to the Acceptance of every true Briton.

CALEB D'ANVERS,





AN AUTHENTICK

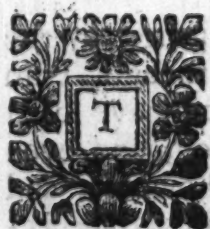
ACCOUNT

OF THE

Important TRANSACTIONS

IN THE

POLITICAL CLUB.



THE Town being full, and most of their Members arriv'd out of the Country, the *Political Club* agreed to meet again, about the Time, and at the same Place, where they have been used to assemble for many Years past. Wherefore, as an Account of their Proceedings has always been acceptable to the Publick, we thought we should oblige our Readers, if we could procure it for them; which, accordingly, with no small Trouble, and, at no little Expence, we have done, from their Secretary, with whom we have establish'd a constant Correspondence, the Result of which, we shall faithfully communicate.

Mr.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

THE *Convention* being now publish'd by Authority, the whole Body of the People are thereby enabled to judge for themselves: It is, therefore, next to an Impossibility to impose upon them in a Point of so much Importance. They must of Necessity be sensible from thence, whether those Gentlemen, who have been intrusted with the Management of Affairs, have discharged that Trust, with that *Ability* and *Integrity*, which has been expected from them; and whether they have been *sufficiently attentive* to the *Interest* of *Britain*.

The only Point that remains to be consider'd, will be, whether we have gain'd our Ends, or not; and, if not, why *Force* has not been employ'd for that Purpose.

This is a Point, Sir, in my Mind, so amply clear'd up by the *present Convention*, that I must needs say, I am surprized to find any *Doubt* remaining about it: What would the People have? What can they desire more than has been obtain'd for them? Would they go to *WAR*, right or wrong? Is not *PEACE* infinitely preferable to a *Rupture*, and especially to a *trading Nation*?

I shall impartially examine, *what Terms* have been obtain'd for us, by the *present Convention*; *what Satisfaction* made; and whether *more* was to have been attain'd any *other Way*, or even reasonably to have been expected.

First, then, the *Advantages* we have gain'd by the *Convention*, are, in my Opinion, *visible*; though, I am sorry to say it, all Manner of Endeavours have been used to nurse up a Spirit of Dissatisfaction, and even Disaffection in the Nation. I hope, however, and flatter myself, these Endeavours have proved ineffectual. The Advantages then gain'd are, that the *Catholic King*, after having deducted what appeared due to *Spain*, (for *Spain* had Demands upon *Great Britain*, as well as we upon that Crown) has agreed to pay *Ninety five thousand Pounds Sterling*, for a Ballance, which has been admitted, as due to the Crown and Subjects

Subjects of *Great Britain*, to the End that the above-mention'd Sum, together with the Amount of what has been acknowledged, on the Part of *Great Britain* to be due to *Spain*, on her Demands, may be employ'd by his *Britannick* Majesty, for the Satisfaction of his Subjects upon the Crown of *Spain*: The Sum is not only agreed to be paid, but the Time of Payment is stipulated, and limited to four Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications, and it is to be paid in *London*. Now, I would fain ask, what more could any reasonable Man expect or desire? Would it have been just in us, to demand *Satisfaction* of the *Spaniards* for Damages suffer'd, and Losses sustain'd by us, and to have deny'd at the same Time to make them an adequate Compensation for Damages suffer'd by them? With what Face could any M-----r propose such a Thing? And would not all *Europe* have cry'd out Shame on such unconscionable Proceedings? Well then, I take it for granted, the Satisfaction obtain'd, will be judged sufficient by all impartial Persons.

The only Point then, Sir, that remains to be adjusted, is, the obtaining sufficient Security for our Trade and Navigation for the future, that the same Injuries and Insults may not be repeated for the Time to come: And how is this taken Care of in the *Convention*? Why it is expressly provided, by the first Article, that two Ministers Plenipotentiaries are to meet at *Madrid*, within six Weeks after the Exchange of the Ratifications, then to confer, and finally regulate the respective Pretensions of the two Crowns according to the former Treaties, and shall finish them within the Space of eight Months. Can any Security be more ample? Would we require more than we are entitled to by Treaty? Or could we possibly expect, that Differences which require so large a Discussion, could any Ways be adjusted in less Time? Certainly we could not; what farther Room, or Ground, is there then left for *Clamour*? Unless People are resolv'd never to be satisfy'd, which I am sorry to say it, I take to be the Case with many of our *Malecontents*. It is much to be question'd, whether, if

we had once proceeded to Hostilities, we should have obtain'd so much; and it has long since been agreed, even by this Assembly, that this is not a *proper Juncture* to enter upon a War.

This honourable Member having thus declared his Sentiments, another who happen'd to differ from him, rose up, and spoke as follows.



CATO's Reply to Mr. PRESIDENT's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT,

IT is with Regret I rise up to declare my Dissent to what has been advanced by the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, because I have long since been made sensible, that what he proposes seldom fails to carry sufficient Weight with it, to induce the Majority of this Assembly to join with him. I shall not, however, disagree with him in every Particular, but shall readily give my Assent to the first Part of what he has alledged.

I agree then with him, that the *Convention* being publish'd by Authority, the whole Body of the People are thereby enabled to judge for themselves, whether it is advantageous or otherwise; and that it is impossible to deceive them in a Point of so much Importance; and I rejoice that it is so. I agree also with him, that they must thereby be sensible, whether the Gentlemen intrusted with the Management of Affairs have discharged that Trust with Ability and Integrity; they must, I say, Sir, be either sensible thereof, or they must have lost their Feeling, which I hope they have not.

I shall agree again with the honourable Gentleman, that this Dispute may be reduced to little Compass. I shall as little dispute, that the only Point, in Debate, is, whether we have gain'd our Ends or not; and if not, why

why we have not had Recourse to Arms, for that Purpose?

I have always been so great an Admirer, of that copious Flow of Words, for which the honourable Gentleman who spoke last is justly celebrated, and his unusual Happinefs in the Choice of his Expressions, that I can't help following him a little longer, and must say with him, Sir, that this is a Point, in my Mind, so amply clear'd up, by the present *Convention*, that I am surprized to the last Degree, to find any Doubt remaining about it; but having concurr'd with him so long, I must beg Leave to dissent from him, in what follows; for, I am so far from thinking it amazing that there should be any, even the least Dissatisfaction, that I am rather surprized there is not abundantly. What would the People have, says the honourable Gentleman? What can they desire more than has been obtain'd for them? To this I answer, they would have an *honourable Peace*, they desire SAFETY and SECURITY for our *Merchants*, trading to our *American Colonies*; they desire *Reparation* and *Satisfaction* not only for Damages done, and Losses suffer'd by the enormous DEPREDATIONS of the *Spaniards*, but for atrocious *In-sults*, never before practis'd amongst Nations who pretended to be civilized, even when in open Enmity, much less when no War had been declared between them. Some Gentlemen may give themselves what Airs they please; but let me tell them, whatever mean Ideas they may entertain, of what they call the Multitude, under which Term they civilly comprehended seven Eights of the Nation, the Body of the People are not such despicable Animals, such blind and senseless Judges of their own Interests as some Persons affect to represent them.

The Generality of the Nation, it must be own'd, are not qualify'd for *M---rs* of State, and yet it would have been well for some Kingdoms, nay, even for this Kingdom in former Times (our present incomparable *M---rs* are out of the Question) had the Persons, intrusted with the Management of Affairs, under-

stood the true Interest of their Country, as well as some of those despicable Creatures call'd Merchants, who have, of late Years, been represented in such a contemptible Light, as an insignificant Body of People, whose Complaints were not to be regarded, by some certain Persons, for Ends best known to themselves. I shall give but one Instance of this Truth, which I believe, will hardly be disputed; it is the weak and wicked Reign of *James I.* Will any one say, it would not have been better, for that ill-advised Prince, who laid the Foundation of the Ruin of almost his whole Family, (if he did not entail it upon them, by a solemn Imprecation, in the Case of Sir *Thomas Overbury*) to have desired the Counsel of some of the most eminent *Merchants* of his Time, than to have been led by the Nose, by such a Set of blind and corrupt Guides, as gave *Gundamor*, the *Spanish* Embassador, just Reason to boast, he had lull'd that Monarch so fast asleep, that neither the repeated Cries of his Children, nor the reiterated Complaints of his injured Subjects, would be able to rouse him.

To return, Sir, in Vindication of so valuable a Body of People, unjustly blacken'd and disparaged, I must insist upon it, that to represent the united Complaints of far the greatest Part of the Nation as the mere Effects of *Popular Prejudice*, is a Censure so ill-grounded, that I am surprized any Person should have the Front to be Author of it: I cannot be so charitable as to call it a *Prejudice*, because, I believe, the Persons who misrepresent them, in this Manner, know better, and are convinced in their own Consciences, that they do not complain without Reason. I have read somewhere, that it used to be the Observation of a Gentleman in *Ireland*, who has as much Wit, Humour, and good Sense, as any Man in his Majesty's Dominions, that the *ENGLISH* could not see, but they could FEEL: And that he used to illustrate this by comparing them to a *blind Horse*, full of Mettle; of which generous Animal he observed, that he might indeed be spurr'd on, till his Head came soule against the Wall; but that then the

Smart and Pain of the Blow, join'd to his Indignation for being so ill used, would make him lay about him, in such a Manner, as could hardly fail of flinging his Rider.

In Fact, it is certain, that it is scarce possible to bring not only the Bulk of the People of *Great Britain*, but of any Nation to be dissatisfy'd without Reason. To put this out of Question, I would fain ask how they think the Generality of the People, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, would have look'd upon the Man, who should have dared to aver, her M---y were weak and corrupt, and that they labour'd under innumerable Grievances? And yet the M---y of that glorious Queen labour'd under greater Difficulties, than any of their Successors to this Day. Or what Reception would the Man meet with, at present, in *France*, who should venture to find Fault with, or inveigh against the Administration of that GREAT and GOOD MAN, Cardinal *Fleury*. Undoubtedly both the one and the other of these Calumniators would have had a very bad Time of it. Whilst a People feel the happy Effects of a wise Government, they will not only *not* be persuaded to join in a Clamour against it, but they will resent, as they ought, such an Attempt to impose upon their Understandings. The honourable Gentleman, then, may say what he will, consulting his COUNTRY'S *Welfare*, I have the Misfortune to differ widely from him; and to think, that however he may be consulting his own private Welfare, and that of his Family and Adherents, for Friends I can't call them, there being no such Thing as Friendship amongst People of a certain Stamp, he has been very far from consulting either the Welfare of his Country, the Honour of the Crown, or defending a good Cause.

On the contrary, the Cause, he seems engaged in defending, seems to be a Cause which will not admit of any Defence; I wish it may not be the Cause of Guilt and Corruption. If the People, as he is pleased to insinuate, can desire no more than what has been obtain'd for them, it is certain they are in a very miserable Condition;

dition ; and ought, if they have any Prudence, to give over all Thoughts of *trading abroad*, and sit down contented with what they have already suffer'd. This Insinuation, however, will do them one Kindness ; it will shew them evidently, that they are to EXPECT no *farther Satisfaction*, nor no *better Terms*, as long as any Gentlemen of his Principles are employ'd in the Management of Affairs. His next Questions are admirable ; would they have us go to WAR (says he) when we have gain'd all we could reasonably expect without it ? And is not PEACE infinitely preferable, especially to a *trading Nation* ? To both these I shall readily agree, and so must every Man in his Senses ; there is but one Misfortune therein, which is, that he begs the Question ; and that the Insinuation, that we have gain'd all we could reasonably expect without it, is absolutely FALSE. We may reasonably expect a sufficient Reparation for all false Damages and Insults ; and also a Reimbursement of the Charges we have been at, to obtain that Reparation ; and we may reasonably expect a free and open Trade, with our own Colonies, without being liable to be SEARCH'D ; I shall now proceed to examine, whether all this has been obtain'd for us, by the present *Convention*, even in the Light the Gentleman has represented them ?

The first great Advantage it seems, is the Sum of *Ninety five thousand Pounds* : Will this pay the *twentieth Part* of the Expence incur'd by our *pacifick Armaments* ? No certainly : But lest this Generosity should be too great, there is *Sixty eight thousand Pounds*, it seems, to be paid his *Catholick Majesty* by the *South Sea Company* ; otherwise all our so much boasted Advantages and Stipulations are to be *null*, and of *no Effect*. A very reasonable Demand truly ! and Mr. Benjamin Keene was very much a Gentleman to allow it ; in Return for which he has obtain'd the Honour of being made a *Spanish Don*, and a *British Plenipo*. The only Misfortune is, (but who can help Misfortunes ?) that the *South Sea Company* are such disaffected and unreasonable Gentry, that they not only positively refuse

to

to pay the said Sum, but pretend they have Demands for above three Times as much, from his *Catholick* Majesty. To add to this Misfortune, those *sturdy Beggars* the *Merchants* pretend, that the Value of the *British* Ships, and Cargoes, which have been unjustly seized, and confiscated by the *Spaniards*, since 1721, amount to at least 400,000 l. and that the *Spaniards* had not so much as a Pretence for any one Claim upon us. I say, not so much as a Pretence, because, I think, no true *Briton*, who has any Regard for the Honour of his Country, can allow of the making any Satisfaction for the Ships taken in the *Mediterranean*, in Pursuance of our being Guarantees of the Neutrality of *Italy*. The Capture of those Ships was, in my Opinion, the best Action we have done since the Peace; and our greatast Fault has been, that we did not follow the Blow.

What then becomes of the so much extoll'd *Convention*? I am sorry to say it, but I am greatly afraid, all discerning People will wish it had never been made; and would have been much better satisfy'd, to have let Things remain as they were; and that for this very good Reason: Because thereby several Points are admitted as doubtful, which ought never to have been made the Subject of Debate.

Let us next proceed to examine, what is the sufficient *Security*, it is pretended, we have obtain'd, for our Trade and Navigation for the future, and how we are assured that we shall no longer labour under the same intolerable Grievances, nor have the same outrageous Insults and Injuries REPEATED, at least, not with Impunity.

This any *Briton* would have hoped, might have been secured, in such a Manner, as to have left no Room for Complaints; But, to our Sorrow, we find quite the contrary; and it lies in the Breasts of Messieurs *Keen* and *Castres*, finally to regulate our Pretensions to Trade and Navigation in *America*, with all other Points that remain to be adjusted between the two Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*. A very ample Commission!

no less than whether we shall trade UNMOLESTED to our own Colonies, or not? Whether we shall give up *Georgia* and *Carolina*, or not? Nay, as *Europe* is expressly mention'd, for ought we know, it may be made a Question, whether we shall any longer trade or sail in our *own Channel*, or not; that is, in other Words, whether we shall any longer continue a TRADING NATION? It is my Opinion we had better been without this *Convention*, because such Points are to be regulated therein, as ought not to have been so much as *admitted into Dispute*.

Our Right to sail in the *American Seas* without being search'd, is settled by the Law of Nations, which, we hope, is superior to any *Convention*, and shall we now allow it to be brought in Question? Our Right to cut *Logwood* in the Bays of *Campeachy* and *Honduras* has been settled ever since the Reign of *Charles II.* and shall we now allow it to be brought in Question? Our Right to *Carolina* was allow'd in the Treaties of 1667 and 1670, and is it now to be contested? I am sorry to say it, but I don't see any one Advantage that we have gain'd by it, but the trifling Sum of 27000*l.* which is all that, upon a Ballance after the Deduction of the modest Demand of 68000*l.* from the South Sea Company, is to come out of the Pocket of his *Catholick Majesty*.

How, then, is *sufficient Security* obtain'd for our Trade and Navigation for the future?

It is said, indeed, that the Liberty of *searching* is not to extend any further, than within two Leagues of the Shore of the *Spanish Territories*: But does not every one see that this is leaving Room for endless Contests? And does it not open a Door for the same eternal Round of Negotiations and Applications, first to *Madrid*, from thence to the *Spanish West Indies*, and from thence to *Madrid* again, and so on; perhaps it is for this very Reason this Article is to be allow'd; it will, in all Probability, afford ample Subsistence to a future *Keene*, and *Castres*, or a future Set of *Commissaries*; a Sort of Gentlemen who undoubtedly ought to be well provided for!

I say

I say nothing of the Dishonour done to the *British Flag*; I am but too sensible what great Regard has been paid to it of late Years: For the same Reason, I shall say as little, about the not insisting upon a specifick Renunciation of all Claim to *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mabon*, with an Acknowledgment of our Right to cutting Logwood in the Bays of *Campeachy* and *Honduras*. I should never have done, Sir, should I enumerate all my Objections to this *Convention*; I find the whole Body of the People join with me, in a general Dislike to it; and hope all the Members of this honourable Assembly will likewise concur with me therein, and represent it in such a Light as it deserves, to those who alone have Power to see it amended, and get better Terms for us.



These two Gentlemen having thus declared themselves, a third arose, and address'd himself to the President, disclosed his Sentiments as follows:

SIR,

I AM not in the least surprized, to find a Gentleman, who is resolved before-hand, to disapprove of every Thing that is done, not because it is wrong in itself, but because it was done by some Persons, to whom he has taken a Dislike, and condemn a Negotiation, which must, I am confident, meet with the Approbation of all impartial Judges. I am so well assured thereof, Sir, that I am persuaded the greatest Quarrel the honourable Gentlemen in the Opposition have to it, is, that they have no reasonable Objection to make against it; and that it settles Things upon such a good Foundation, as leaves no Room to hope for a Rupture; and, consequently, as little Room for them

to hope to make it their own Advantage, by fishing in troubled Waters. This, Sir, is their great Quarrel to it.

That it is so, must evidently appear, since it is notorious, that several of them were so unguarded, as to declaim openly against the *Convention*, before they so much as knew what Terms had been obtain'd. Is not this a Demonstration that they were predetermined to misrepresent it, even though every Point they now insist upon, had been secured thereby? It certainly is; and I dare aver, had the Court of *Spain*, by this *Convention*, granted all we could claim, still these Gentlemen would have been unsatisfy'd.

The Cry would then have been, for Reparation for the Dishonour done to the *British* Flag; and the Injuries done to some few Masters of Ships, and Sailors, who perhaps were, at that very Time, carrying on a contraband Trade; besides a Reimbursement of all the Expences, we have been at in our naval Armaments. Very reasonable Demands truly! I should be very glad they could be obtain'd; but before it is insisted on, I must desire them to shew some Precedent, of such Demands having been insisted on, and obtain'd.

What an unreasonable Task, then, would we impose upon those, who have now the Honour to be in the Direction of Affairs? No Body, I believe, will own a Design so unjustifiable, as the putting Men upon Impossibilities; and yet this is what the Malecontents, and their Faction, would now require of those at the Helm; it is happy for us, however, that they who are the proper Judges of such Affairs are not quite so unreasonable.

My honourable Friend, who open'd the Debate, ask'd a very just Question, What would the People have? What can they desire more than has been obtain'd for them? To which it has been answer'd, they desire *Safety* and *Security*: Be it so, I join Issue upon that Head; and reply, *Is not all this demanded for them?* And has it not been agreed, by the very first Article of the present *Convention*, that all shall be finally

finally regulated, according to the several Treaties, subsisting between the two Crowns. But, says the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, they desire yet more; they desire not only Satisfaction for Damages done, and Losses suffer'd, but for terrible Insults, and Injuries. Very good; to the first Part I reply Satisfaction is given; and to the latter, that the Court of *Spain* have not thought fit to justify any of their Subjects, in offering such Insults and Injuries.

This being premised, I shall not be ashamed, to ask once more the Questions, proposed by my honourable Friend: Would any Man in his Senses have us go to War, when we have gain'd all we could reasonably expect without it? And is not Peace infinitely preferable to a Rupture, especially to a trading Nation?

I grant, indeed, if a proper Spirit in the People were the only Thing to be regulated, they have been artfully work'd up into such a Temper, that they have breathed nothing but Fire and Sword. But, alas! this is entirely owing, to its having been represented to them, that Success was inevitable; and were it not so, how long have a giddy Populace been thought proper Judges, what Measures ought to be taken, for the publick Welfare? Would they not be the first, to raise a Clamour against the M——y, should they precipitately involve us in an expensive War; and especially should that War prove unsuccessful? And who dare to determine beforehand what will be the Issue of any Rupture? 'Twere Blasphemy to attempt it.

People may please themselves, with what fine Fancies they will; and, because the *Spaniards* have Gold and Silver Mines, and Plate Fleets, fondly imagine they should gain the *Indies*, by engaging in a War with them. If all this can be perform'd with so much Ease, why was it not done in all *Queen Anne's War*? And yet, it is very well known, that had not the grand Fleet of both *England* and *Holland*, received Intelligence accidentally, of the Arrival of the *Spanish Galleons* at *Vigo*, we should have had no great Reason to have boasted of our Captures from that Nation; nay,

even as it was, the Soldiers, Sailors, and Officers, might perhaps get considerably, but the Publick were very little Gainers by that Expedition; it is even a Question, whether there was enough brought into the Treasury to defray the Charges thereof.

Therefore, before we engage in a War, we should do well, to consider what Allies we can depend on, and what Assistance our Enemy may probably expect; and if we do this, I am sorry to say, I am very much afraid, we shall find this is by no Means a proper Juncture, for such an important Undertaking: Wherefore, I conclude, our Superiors have done for the best, in agreeing to the present Convention: And that we shall do the same, in approving thereof, as was proposed, by my honourable Friend,



The third Gentleman having thus concluded, with seconding the First, a Fourth, who was of contrary Sentiments, rose up; and expressed himself in this Manner.

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE honourable Gentleman who spoke last, having charged my worthy Friend, who spoke before him, with having taken a premeditated Resolution, to disapprove of every Thing, which has of late been transacted, I take myself to be included in this Censure, and rise up to justify myself, and so many other honourable Gentlemen, my Friends, whose Conduct I have always approved; and with whom I am so far from being ashamed of being join'd on this Occasion, that I am proud of the Honour.

Because my worthy Friend, with many more honourable Gentlemen, and myself, have constantly disap-
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proved of almost all the Measures, which have been pursued of late, we are told, in Effect, that we were premeditatedly resolved not to like when good; and that the better they were, the more we should have disliked them. In Behalf of those Gentlemen, and myself, I deny this; and can't help saying, I think it would have been full as candid, and as reasonable, to have ascribed our Refusal, to concur with the Measures pursued of late, to its real Motives; which were our thinking them not consistent either with the Honour, or Welfare of our Country. If we are mistaken in our Judgment (for we don't pretend to Infallibility) the more is our Misfortune; and if this Nation has obtain'd such considerable Advantages (as has been represented) by the *Convention*, and such a comfortable Prospect of a *solid Peace*, and an *uninterrupted Trade*, the inseparable Companion of *Plenty*, we heartily congratulate our Fellow-Subjects thereupon, and think no Honours and Applauses too great, for those who obtain'd them for us.

What adds to their Merit, is, that they have been serving a very ungrateful People; who continue still so blind to their own Happiness, that they grow rather more clamorous than ever; their Murmurs and Complaints increase; and they talk of Petitions and Remonstrances being to be set up against it, from almost every trading Town in the three Kingdoms.

I can't help saying, that I think it is a little surprising, that almost the whole Body of *British* Merchants, who are, generally speaking, Men of Understanding, should be mistaken as to their true Interest; and had I not the greatest Deference imaginable for the Abilities of our worthy Negotiators, I should have been apt to have believed, they might have been as liable to Mistakes in that Point, as so numerous a Body: But great Men have Capacities and a Penetration vastly superior to other Folks; we ought, therefore, to repose an implicit Confidence in their Conduct; no Doubt we should reap great Benefit by it.

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I admit, indeed, that some Gentlemen, who had the Interest of their Country at Heart, did inveigh against the *Convention* before the Particulars thereof were communicated to the Publick, by Authority; but is that a Proof that they knew nothing of the Matter? Alas! How long have the Secrets of our *British* Negotiations been reckon'd so impenetrable? It is notorious that it was so far otherwise; and that not only several of our Merchants, but even the Bulk of the People were apprized of the Substance thereof, long before it was publish'd.

The honourable Gentleman, who spoke last, proceeds to be a little more extraordinary in his Assertions, than he was before; and to assume to himself a Prerogative, which I never yet heard ascribed to any but to the Creator of the Universe; I mean that of knowing the Secrets of Mens Hearts. For he is pleased to say, had *Spain* granted all we ask'd, still we should have been unsatisfy'd.

Far be it from me, to pretend to the Gift of knowing Mens Hearts; and yet, without having that Gift, I will venture to answer, not only for myself, but my Friends, that had all these Terms been obtain'd, and firmly secured, we should not have been any longer unsatisfy'd: Yet let me tell him, that those very Demands which he ironically calls very reasonable, are no more than what we have a just Right and Claim to.

The honourable Gentleman who spoke last, begins next to triumph; imagining it would be impossible for us to answer him, desires us, before we insist on such Demands, to shew some Precedent of their having been required, and granted, between two Nations who were upon an equal Footing. I am very sorry he will force me to a Reply, which, I am afraid, will prove disagreeable: Let him give me a Precedent of a Nation, which, for such a long Series of Time, has tamely born so many Insults and Losses, from another Nation, scarce upon an equal Footing with herself, without declaring War against that Nation, and then I will shew him a Precedent of such Demands having been made, aye, and obtained too.

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The honourable Gentleman proceeds next, to exclaim against some Persons, whom he is pleased to call *Malecontents*, for imposing an unreasonable Task upon those in the Direction of Affairs; and putting Men upon Impossibilities. Though I shall, by no Means, take upon myself to know who is meant, I will venture to answer thus far; that I never heard of any one, who would presume to prescribe what Terms should be demanded, and agreed to. All I ever heard desired, is, in general, such a Treaty as should secure our Rights, Trade and Possessions; with a Compensation for our Losses, and Injuries: And is this any more than is reasonable? I think not; neither do I believe it impossible to be obtain'd by right Measures.

Nay, the honourable Gentleman himself knows this to be so reasonable, that he does not so much as attempt to deny it; but says all this has been demanded and agreed to, by the first Article of the Convention; I heartily wish it may prove so: But I can't help being a little doubtful upon that Head; because he has Recourse to a Sort of a Subterfuge, when he mentions the Insults and Injuries offer'd by the *Spaniards*; by saying, the Court of *Spain* have not thought fit to justify their Subjects, in committing such Outrages. A very great Consolation to the poor Sufferers! as if their Sufferings were the less, because the Court of *Spain* elude owing their Approbation of the Conduct of their Subjects; though, every one knows, they would not have dared to perpetrate such Crimes, had they not been assured, they should be, at least, connived at, if not encouraged.

But, continues the Gentleman, who spoke last, supposing, for once, that War would be the most eligible, provided we could obtain no farther Advantages by this Treaty, and provided we could promise ourselves Success therein; does it therefore, follow, that we ought to have Recourse thereto at present? Are we sure this is a proper Juncture? Have not the great Council of the Nation determined, for some Years past, that it was not so? and have any intervening Circumstances render'd it so now.

I own this Groupe of Questions make a formidable Appearance; and shall beg Leave to answer them, by asking some others, in my Turn: If this is not a proper Juncture for engaging in a War, in Defence of our just Rights, when can we reasonably expect one more favourable? Does the present Posture of Affairs seem to flatter us with the Hopes thereof? And have we not all the Grounds in the World, to believe they will grow every Year worse and worse, unless some timely Remedy be applied?

As the honourable Gentleman could not deny, that the whole Body of the People, fired with the Wrongs they had suffer'd, and the Indignities which had been offer'd their Countrymen, were eagerly bent on War, he first candidly suggests, that they have been artfully wrought up into that Temper, by having had it represented to them, that Success would be certain; and then treat them as not worthy of the least Regard, nor at all to be depended upon; after which, to crown all, he asks, who will dare pretend to determine what will be the Issue of any War? To answer the last unsurmountable Objection, first, I agree with him, that none but a Prophet can pretend to determine the Event of War; and that, I believe, none of my Countrymen are endued with the Spirit of Prophecy: But the Misfortune is, this Argument either proves nothing at all, or it proves too much; and consequently, is not in the least to his Purpose. For, if this were allowed to be any Objection against entering upon a War at present, it would be so always; and it would follow, that no Provocations, no Injuries, no Losses, nor Indignities, ought to induce us to take up Arms; which is a Sort of passive Obedience, I believe, neither that Gentleman, nor any of his Friends, will pretend to stand up for: I take it then for granted, that there may be Times, when not only this Nation, but any Nation would be justify'd in having Recourse to Arms: What do I say, justify'd, when it would be the utmost Folly and Stupidity not to do so.

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All I shall answer, to the Suggestion, that the People have been artfully wrought up into their present Temper, of breathing nothing but Fire and Sword, by having Success represented to them as certain, is, that I believe, the repeated Injuries offer'd to their Countrymen, by the *Spaniards*, of which, all our News-Papers have been full for these many Years, are not only sufficient to fire any *Briton*, but would be more than sufficient (were the Tables turn'd) to fire even any *Spaniard*, or any other Nation, if there be any Nation more cowardly in the Universe. That the People are proper Judges what Measures ought to be taken, or, that they ought to be entirely depended upon, is, I believe, what no Body will assert; but I am of Opinion, were a Rupture judged necessary, any M-----y would rather engage in a War, when the whole Body of the People (who are to bear the Brunt thereof) are eager for it, than when they are averse thereto; and would think it a very lucky Circumstance in their Favour.

As to what the Gentleman says besides, there is a Fallacy runs almost through the Whole; besides that it is built upon a false Supposition: I don't know that any imagine, we should gain the *Indies* by a War with *Spain*; but, I believe, every unprejudiced Person, thinks we should be no Losers by it; and that we should soon bring them to more advantageous Terms than we can obtain at present. Because we did not make a proper Use of our naval Strength in Queen *Anne's* War, does it follow, that we should not do so now? And because we gain'd no greater Advantages, when we did not try for them, does it follow, that we can't now, if we should endeavour for it?

Could we do no more than block up the *Galleons*, *Flotilla*, &c. without taking a single Ship, that alone would distress them so much, that they must soon come to our Terms, and would be glad to buy a Peace at any Rate; though it were with the Reimbursement, of double the Expences, we have been at for these twenty Years in our pacifick Armaments: I shall, therefore, conclude with hoping, that this Assembly will not ap-

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prove of the Convention, upon the Foot it now stands.



The Fourth Gentleman having thus ended his Speech, a Fifth, who was of the contrary Side, address'd the President as follows.

S I R,

SO much has been said by my worthy Friends, in Justification of the present Convention, and so little to the Purpose, in my Opinion, has been alledged to the contrary, that I should not have troubled you on this Occasion; being able to add scarce any Thing to what has been already urged, but that I am willing to do myself some Honour, by declaring expressly in Favour of the salutary Measures lately purchased, at a Time, when such a Spirit of Division, and Confusion, is gone forth amongst us.

Instead of endeavouring to heal our Melancholy (and I wish they mayn't prove fatal) Breaches, and to compromise Matters amicably, and unite against our common Enemy, which is certainly the true Interest of the whole Kingdom, some Gentlemen, for whom, in other Respects, I have the utmost Honour, seem resolved to carry the Spirit of Party so far, as to be determined to bury themselves in the Ruins of their Country, rather than suffer their Antagonists to get the better of them in a Dispute, which is merely personal, and which, at the Bottom, is founded only upon private Interest.

I should not have said so much (Heaven knows we are all frail, and apt to be sway'd too much by selfish Motives) did not the present Juncture make it necessary; and had not these Gentlemen found the Means, artfully
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to engage the People (already inflamed by the Abuse of a Law, the most salutary, perhaps, that ever was made) in a Contest, wherein they are no Ways concern'd: But I shall say no more of this, but proceed to the Matter in Debate. Sorry I am I have been obliged to say so much, upon a Subject which must be so disagreeable to all honest Men, who have the Welfare of their Country at Heart.

The only Question in Dispute, is, whether the Convention be advantageous, or not; or, at least, whether the Terms obtain'd are as beneficial, as was to be expected in the present Juncture of Affairs. If it should appear that it is, it ought certainly to be approved of; and, if not, we ought to use our utmost Endeavours to get what is amiss amended; but this, sure I am, is never to be done, by Division and Party Rage; no Man in his Senses will advance such an Absurdity: What then must be done? The Case is plain; we must shake off all Prejudices; hear Reason calmly; instantly unite; join all our Counsels; and apply the best Remedies to retrieve all. Our Case is far from being so desperate, even in the Opinion of the most desponding; who affect to represent Things in the very worst Light; and then to argue from thence, as a Matter out of Question.

I am far from admitting, however, that we are in any Manner of Danger; our Grievances are in a fair Way of being redress'd, by amicable Means, if we don't occasion a Delay, by our Intestine Divisions. There is one Mistake, under which, I am afraid, too many labour, which is of the most mischievous Consequence, because our Commerce *languishes* in several Branches; a prodigious Clamour is raised, and all is imputed to our late Measures; though nothing can be more unjust, and this Decay is intirely owing to many other Causes. To instance no more than in our *East-India*, *Woollen*, *Sugar Trade*, and our *Fishery*; is it not notorious that the *French* are become our great Rivals in every one of these Branches? Are not our Neighbours, all around us, setting up *East-India* Companies, and *Woollen*

Manufacturies of their own? And are the present M-----y to be blamed for this? Is not every Nation at Liberty to improve their own Commerce as much as possible? This being the Case, can we expect these several Branches of our Trade to be as flourishing as formerly, when we had no such Rivals? No Man in his Senses will say it.

But if we must needs discharge our Spleen somewhere, let it be upon those that are really in Fault; and not blame those who are intirely innocent. Let us blame King *Charles II.* for making the *French* so powerful by Sea, without which they could never have been our Rivals, in any Branch of Trade whatever: Let us blame our own Countrymen, and the *Irish*, who conspire with the *French*, to starve their Fellow-Subjects, by assisting them in Running our Wool: Let us blame those who yielded up *Cape Breton*, whereby those encroaching Enemies of our Welfare, are enabled to undersell our *American* Fishermen at foreign Markets: And, lastly, let us blame our own Negligence, and Indolence, if not Infatuation, which has suffer'd them to improve their *East-India* and *Sugar Trade*, to so great a Degree, to the Destruction of ours, when, by a few good Regulations, we might have render'd both impracticable to them.

So prevalent is the Spirit of Party now amongst us, that whilst some think it very well, such reasonable Terms have been obtain'd for us, others will not allow one good Article in the Whole: Can any Thing be more extravagant? Does it not plainly shew, as my worthy Friend averr'd, they were predetermined to clamour and misrepresent.

Upon such as will censure in this Manner, all Argument is lost; neither do I expect, any Thing I can say, will have any Effect upon them; but there are many Gentlemen of Moderation, amongst those who differ from us in Opinion, and I hope they will hearken to Reason.

The Honourable Gentleman, who spoke last, seems to labour under a Mistake, when he says, that by only
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blocking up the *Galleons*, &c. we might distress them so much, that they must soon come to our Terms, and would be glad to buy a Peace at any Rate; though it were even with the Reimbursement of double the Expences we have been at, for these twenty Years, in our naval Armaments.

It would be very well for *Great Britain*, could the honourable Gentleman make good this Assertion: I am apt to believe, were this as evident, as he is pleased to SUPPOSE, and represent it, our M---y, as much averse as they seem to be to violent Measures, would have had Recourse thereto, long before now: But what do I say, *they would have had Recourse thereto*? Have they not already tried it? And what was the Effect thereof? Have we forgot Admiral *Hosier's* lying so long at the *Bastimento*? And does not every one remember the Clamour that was raised about it? Is such another Pretence wanted, to add Fuel to the Fire, and raise yet greater Clamours against the Government, if not a downright Insurrection? We thank the Gentleman for his Friendly Advice, and, I hope, shall be wise enough to make a proper Use of it.

Well then, blocking up the *Galleons*, &c. will not do: What will? Must we have an open and vigorous War? Let us see, what Advantages, we may reasonably expect from thence; and whether they will counterballance the Damages that must inevitably follow.

I shall say nothing of a *Land War*, because every one, even the meanest of the Populace, know that is not practicable; there are many Witnesses of all Ranks, still living, who still inform us, what were the Fruits of the last fatal *Land War* in that Country; Experience has sufficiently shewn, that there is no such Thing, as preserving any Conquests we may make in that Kingdom; but that, after the Loss of Thousands of brave Men, to gain them, with the utmost Danger, and Difficulty, the *Spaniards* always recover'd them, with the greatest Ease imaginable: And if we could not maintain our Conquests there, after the Earl of *Peterborough's* unparallel'd

unparallel'd and incredible Exploits, when we had subdued almost one Half of the Kingdom, and were supported by a formidable Alliance, what can we expect now, when we not only have none of these Advantages, but when the whole Nation are inflamed against us.

Well then, I take it for granted, if we engage in any War with *Spain*, it must be by Sea; and let us examine what great Advantages we may promise ourselves from thence, to countervail our certain Losses.

If we attack them in *Europe*, the utmost we can do, as my worthy Friend has justly observed, is to bombard some of their Sea-Port Towns, and ravage their Coasts; which cannot be done without some Danger and Loss, and must be without the least Profit to ourselves: For, as to Descents, if we should design to make any, it would not be practicable, with a considerable Number of Land Forces; which could not be transported to *Spain* but at an immense Charge; and even then we should have no Reason to flatter ourselves with the Expectation of any Advantages, that would counterbalance our certain Expence, and our Loss of all our Trade with that Nation: Not to mention the Captures, their Privateers might make, in the mean While, of our Merchant Ships trading to *Lisbon* and the *Levant*; whilst their own Vessels would keep close in their Harbours, where we should not be able to attack them, with any Prospect of Success. Would the Case be much alter'd, should we carry the War to their Dominions in the *West-Indies*? I fear not. Their Gold and Silver would be carried up into the Country, where it would be impossible for us to come at it; and even their Shipping would be laid up in their strongest Harbours, where the very attempting to burn them would be attended with the utmost Danger. What then becomes of all those fine visionary Schemes, those Golden Dreams, and airy Hopes, with which some Persons have long affected to feed the Minds of the Populace? Is this a likely Way to put an End to the Clamours of the Multitude? Or is it the Way to obtain the Redress
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of our Grievances, or to render all Application for Redress utterly impracticable? Is it the Way to heal our unfortunate Breaches and Divisions, or to make the whole Nation a Scene of Anarchy and Confusion? If the latter, as I am afraid, would be the visible Tendency of such Measures, I think they who dread it, can do no better than to prevent it, by uniting in their Approbation of the Convention, as, I hope, will be done by their honourable Assembly.



Thus concluded the Fifth Speaker; upon which a Sixth arose, of the opposite Party, and endeavour'd to gain over, to his Side, the Majority of his Auditors, by Arguments to the following Effect.

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE honourable Gentleman, who spoke last, not being able, either to deny the too visible Decay of our Trade, in most of its Branches; the almost general Resentment of the Nation, consequent thereupon; or their ascribing it unanimously to the Measures which have of late Years been pursued; and being as little able, to pollute, or disguise, the melancholy Condition to which we are reduced; or the Dangers to which he justly thinks we are exposed, by our forlorn and desperate State; endeavours, very artfully, to persuade his Hearers, that our present Calamities are entirely owing to other Causes: If he could succeed therein, he would do some Persons a signal Service, and deserve very amply at their Hands; but not quite so well, in my Opinion, at the Hands of the Nation; who ought, by no Means, to be call'd off, (if I may
 use

use that Expression) and be put upon a wrong Scent, at this Time of Day. The Truth is, our wretched Circumstances cry aloud for a speedy Remedy; and how is that to be apply'd, if we mistake the Cause of our Distemper? We seem to have labour'd many Years under a strong Lethargy.

I have been told, by celebrated Physicians, that in a stubborn Case, where ordinary Remedies have been tried for some Time, without Effect, it is a general Rule, to administer stronger and more forcible Medicines; nay, that sometimes it has been found absolutely necessary, to begin, as it were, *de novo*; UNDO ALL that has been DOING; and have Recourse to a quite contrary Method of Practice. I wish we may not find ourselves in one of those obstinate Cases; and that a similar Method of Practice may not be requisite, before we can reasonably hope to see any Amendment.

A Spirit of Division and Party is generally pernicious, and sometimes fatal; but when weak and destructive Measures have been many Years pursued; and Grievances multiply'd daily, to charge those who complain of them with being the Cause of those Measures; whereas those Measures themselves, and the Grievances consequent thereupon, are the only Occasion of all the Divisions; is certainly one of the most extraordinary Ways of arguing that ever was heard of. Just as fair it is, when such Measures are not attended with Success (as who can expect Success from them) to impute that to intestine Dissentions, when those Dissentions are only the Consequence of such Measures. I should not have dwelt so long, upon this preposterous Way of arguing, but that I have heard it used, more than once, and on divers Occasions, by some Persons, who pretend to value themselves upon their masterly Reasoning. I can't help adding, that, had they not understood Numbers better than Argument, they would, long before now, have been made sensible, whatever they may think at present, that a Facility in devising Expedients, only to gain Time, and put off the evil Day, are not sufficient, to qualify Men for the Direction of Affairs; especially

especially in a Government that is not arbitrary; but that INTEGRITY (as old-fashion'd a Virtue as they may esteem it) together with the greatest Abilities, is both expected, and required by a brave and free People, in those who are intrusted at the Helm; nay, that not even the greatest Capacity, without Integrity, will make such a People fit easy under their Rulers.

I agree, with the honourable Gentleman, that the only Dispute between us, is whether the Terms obtain'd are as beneficial, as might have been expected, in the present Juncture of Affairs; though I shall readily concur with him, in owning, that it is not altogether so favourable as I could wish; at whose Door the Blame is to be laid, that it is not so, is what I shall not, at present, take upon me to determine. I shall agree also, that, if they are advantageous, they ought to be approved of; and if not, we ought to get what is amiss rectify'd, and that this is not to be done by Division: Let the honourable Gentleman, then, or his Friends, shew us wherein lies the Advantage, and our Dispute ceases; or let them propose probable Methods, for rectifying what is amiss, and there will be an End of all Division; but this can never be done, by persisting in the same fatal Measures, which have reduced us to this deplorable Pass; a different Scheme must be pursued; before we can reasonably hope for any Amendment; to which I don't find those Gentlemen inclinable; and this occasions the present Dispute.

As to the Causes, to which the honourable Gentleman ascribes our Decay of Trade, I shall readily join with him, that it is owing in some Measure, to one of them; our Commerce is not so extensive, as it was before the Revolution; but can by no Means agree, that it is to them, we ought to attribute the low Ebb, to which it is reduced at present; because notwithstanding that, it might be as flourishing in every Branch, (our Fishery excepted) as ever it was since that Period; which is far from being our Case, after above twenty Years Peace, if we can properly be said to have enjoy'd any, during that Term. Can it be said, for Instance;

that the *notorious Depredations* of the *Spaniards* for these many Years (which have occasion'd an almost total Suspension of our *West-India Trade*) have been owing to any of the Causes enumerated by that Gentleman? Neither that Gentleman, nor any of his Friends, will have the Front to aver it; I shall waste no more Time, therefore, in endeavouring to confute so false and groundless an Assertion.

In short, Sir, I am tired of following that Gentleman, through all the Evasions, Mazes, and Labyrinths: At one Time, he tells us, we have national Advantages, which, if well managed, must render us superior to all our Rivals, and Enemies. I grant it; but the Misfortune is, we have no Hopes of seeing them well managed, at present. At another Time, he brings Arguments against our engaging in a War with *Spain*, which, if good now, must be so eternally. Then he infers, from Admiral *Hesler's* not being able to do any Thing against the *Spaniards*, when his Hands were ty'd; that we should not be able to do any Thing against them, if we sent a Fleet with proper Orders; and from all these Absurdities together, form'd by himself, he wisely concludes, we must approve of the late *Negotiation*, for fear worse should come of it: whereas, on the contrary, I conclude, from thence, that the very worst Thing we can do, will be to join in any such Approbation: I hope, therefore, we shall rather join, in testifying our Disapprobation *Nemine Contradicente*.



The Sixth Speaker having thus concluded, a Seventh arose, and address'd the President, as follows.

S I R,

THE *Convention* either is advantageous, or it is not; if it is, why is any Fault found with it? And, if it is not, why is it not shewn, wherein it is defective? But

But, instead of this close Way of Reasoning, the Gentlemen in the Opposition are pleased to run into endless Cavils and general Objections; which prove just nothing at all: Even the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, though he knows, as well as any one, how to make the most of any Cause he is pleased to espouse, has advanced nothing material; but leaves us just as much in the Dark, as he found us.

He talks indeed of calling the People off, and putting them upon a wrong Scent, by which he gives us to understand, that he knows something of Hunting; but happens to apply the Metaphor very unjustly; and to charge others with that, which he is endeavouring, at the very same Time, himself to effect.

He has been pleased to shew his Skill in *Physick*; and to fancy us labouring under a *Lethargy*, a *Consumption*, and a *Strangury*; but I don't remember he offer'd any Argument in Support of his Opinion: I shall so far agree with him, however, as to allow, I don't believe we are in the best State of Health imaginable; but, with humble Submission to his better Judgment, I think he has not hit upon our Distemper. In my Opinion, the Disease we labour under may more properly be call'd a *Cachexy*: which is a Malady, proceeding from a vicious Disposition of all the Humours, or, in other Words, a total ill Habit of the Body; in which Case, all Physicians will tell him, that *Acids* are very hurtful, and Recourse must be had to *Alteratives*, and *Sweetners*; whereas the Method of Practice to which he seems inclinable, is quite the Reverse, and consists of strong *Corrosives*, and *Causticks*.

My worthy Friend justly complains of our *intestine Divisions*; and being, not without Reason, apprehensive of the ill Consequences thereof, proposes Unanimity as the likeliest Method to obtain the Redress of all our Grievances; upon which the honourable Gentleman who spoke last, very candidly represents our Dissentions as entirely the Effect of our late Measures; but does not bring one Proof of what he asserts.

As to the Sneer about Integrity, and Expedients, I know no Person, in an exalted Station, who can justly be suspected of wanting the one, or who is forced to have Recourse to the other. Neither can I imagine, why it was mention'd on this Occasion; sure a *Convention*, whereby some of our Complaints are immediately redress'd, and a good Foundation is laid for the rectifying all others, with as little Delay as possible, can never be treated, by any Person of Candour, as a mere temporary Expedient, only to gain Time, and put off the evil Day.

I shall not, therefore, take up your Time any longer, Sir, in setting such a Behaviour in its true Light, or in shewing the Emptiness of all the Clamour lately rais'd against a Negociation, which settles Things upon such a good Foundation, as leaves no Room to hope for a Rupture; and which, probably, is only exclaim'd against for that very Reason. I shall conclude with observing, that if we have any Value for the Tranquility and Happiness of our Country, and would not have all Things run to Confusion and Destruction, we must join heartily and unanimously in our Approbation of the Measures lately pursued, and particularly the *Convention* now laid before us, wherein I don't doubt but I shall be seconded by this honourable Assembly.

The seventh Speaker having thus concluded, and the Assembly continuing still as much divided as ever in their Opinions, the Gentlemen, who were for approving it, relying on their Superiority of Number, resolv'd to silence all further Debate, by putting it to the Vote; which, being done, it was carried on their Side, by a considerable Majority.

Our Readers will be so good as to take Notice, that we have purposely omitted introducing the following Speech into its proper Place, that it might appear with all the Advantage we could give it, which might do Honour to the noble Author.

Lord



Lord G---'s Remarkable Speech.

S I R,

AS incapable as I am of entering into a Debate of this Nature, I can't with that Duty I think I owe my Country, and those I have the Honour to represent, fit still and only give a Negative to the Question before us: For I look on the Address, that is proposed to be made his Majesty, to be no more than a Vote of Approbation of the Measures taken by the Administration, and of Thanks for the Blessing the Nation has obtain'd by the Convention with *Spain*, of which I once said before, had a Messenger with proper Instructions been sent over in a Fisher-Boat, he would have brought us back a better than that we have got.

As to any Compliments that are to be paid his Majesty, no one is more ready to join in them than myself; but as by the Laws of this Land the King can do no Wrong, so I look on this Convention as the Work of the Minister, and as such I shall speak of it; and that it is so, is clear for every Body, let him be never so dim-sighted (that has not had Dust thrown into his Eyes) must see that this glorious Convention, that has cost the Nation not above Half a Million of Money, is more a Ministerial Expedient to get over this Session of Parliament, than a Thing calculated either for the Dignity of the Crown, the Satisfaction of the Merchants, or Reparation for the repeated Insults on the Honour of the Nation.

When I first read the Convention, I was surprized to find that our indisputable Right to free Navigation, and no Search at any Distance from Land, was to be referr'd to Plenipotentiaries at a future Congress: The
referring

referring an indisputable Right, is a Manner weakening the Title, not that I apprehend that any Minister at home or abroad will ever dare give up this Right of ours.

But why is this to be discussed in a future Treaty? Why after the Resolutions the Parliament last Year came into, was not this the first Article in the Convention. *Sine qua non*, as to any Treaty with *Spain*, can there be any one weak enough to imagine, that Plenipotentiaries sitting at a round Table with Pen, Ink and Paper before them, can procure for this Nation, what our Fleet could not have done last Year, with Cannon, Powder and Ball.

Besides, by having deferr'd doing ourselves Justice, *England* may have lost a very lucky Juncture: *France* and *Spain* was not then on so good Terms, as I am afraid they are at present. Had the *Spaniards* been attack'd last Year in *New-Spain*, we should have found them unprovided, their Garrisons without Men, and their Fortifications out of Repair. But this they have taken Care to remedy for the Future, by the great Number of Troops they have since sent thither, and by working Day and Night at their Fortifications.

But as, on the one Hand, they are grown stronger; so we, on the other, are grown weaker and poorer: We, Sir, last Year, threw away a vast Sum of Money to no Purpose, but to be laugh'd at by all Nations; and they, by our Leave, are bringing home, in their Gallies, vast Sums of Money to be employ'd against us.

What have we been doing, for these last Twenty Years but negotiating to no Purpose? What is there in this Treaty more than in all former ones? Did not *Spain*, by the Treaty of *Madrid*, in the Year 1721, which Treaty was confirm'd by another in the same Year, call'd the *Triple Alliance*, stipulate that all former Treaties should be confirm'd, and expressly promised that all Goods, Merchandizes, Money, Ships, and other Effects, which have been seized as well in *Spain* as the *Indies*, should be speedily restored in the same Kind, or according to the just and true Value of them,
at

at the Time they were seized: Has there been a Title of this perform'd? Has our Merchants ever had any Satisfaction made them for their Ships, their Effects and Money they were plunder'd of? Why no.

But yet every Man, that at that Time, did not believe they should, was look'd upon as a *Jacobite*, a Man disaffected to his Majesty, or at least to his Minister, which was as bad, if not worse. So far were the *Spaniards* from performing one Article of this Treaty, that they used us worse than ever; and so continued doing till the Merchants came with fresh Complaints, which they laid again before the House of Commons, where I can't say, they were civilly used by some; however, they made out very clear the Allegations of the Petition, and proved their Losses beyond Contradiction.

Upon this vigorous Resolutions were again enter'd into by the House of Commons, to obtain Justice and Satisfaction for the Merchants; and, in order to obtain it, our then and present Ministers, finding that they had not succeeded in any one Treaty they had yet made, enter'd into another, call'd the Treaty of *Seville*, sign'd in the Year 1729.

By the first Article of this Treaty all former Treaties of Peace, Friendship and Commerce, are again renew'd and confirm'd; and *Spain* expressly promised not to do any Thing, nor suffer any Thing to be done, that might be contrary thereto, directly or indirectly.

In the fourth Article of this Treaty, it is particularly agreed, that the Commerce of the *English* Nation in *America*, should be exercis'd as hertofore: And that Orders should be dispatch'd without any Delay to the *Indies* for that Purpose.

By the sixth Article of it, Commissaries were to be named who were to settle the Limits and Pretensions of the Merchants: And promised to execute punctually and exactly, within six Months, what should be decided by the said Commissaries, who were to make their Report in three Years; but there being nothing done in the first three Years, the Term was renew'd for three

three Years more, in order to do nothing-----, which succeeded accordingly.

And I remember very well, that an honourable Gentleman on the Floor * opposite to me, did, at the Time of the making this Treaty often say, that he was sure if the Government would give the Merchants the Money that was to be allow'd the Commissaries, they would get more by that, than from the Treaty, which I think has proved but too true; for those Gentlemen for themselves, have not received less than Twenty thousand Pounds; whereas the Merchants have not received twenty Pence.

But yet at that Time, this honourable Gentleman, as well as myself, and all those who thought as we did, were look'd upon as a Set of disaffected People, as they are now who don't like the Convention, and expect no more Good from it, than from all the former Treaties.

And as for my Part, I own I expect no Good from it, but apprehend much Hurt: Our Right to free Navigation and no Search not being inserted in it, but left to Commissaries.

I find also, by what I call the Preliminary Article, the King of *Spain's* Protest, that the South-Sea Company's Assiento Contract will be annulled by the Company's having refused (a few Days ago, in a full Court) to pay the Sixty eight thousand Pounds, the King of *Spain* demands of them by that Protest deliver'd to Mr. *Keene*. What Authourity Mr. *Keene* could have to make this Bargain for the South-Sea Company, and give up a Property they are entitl'd to, by Vertue of Treaties and Acts of Parliament, I can't apprehend. And tho' their Loss may be no national Point; yet so great a Body of *Englishmen*, whose Property is concern'd, deserves at least the Protection of Parliament.

The next Thing that I have good Reason to believe will be given up, or at least taken from us, is *Georgia*, though hitherto supported by great Sums of Money given by Parliament, and granted by a Royal Charter

to

* Mr. *Pulteney*.

to the present Trustees; for you'll find, by the second Article in this Convention, that the poor People, who, under the Protection of this Government, have transported themselves thither, are to be left naked and defenceless, exposed to the Mercy of the *Spaniards*, whenever they please to attack them, by being restrain'd from the Means of Self-Preservation: For by that Article it is agreed, that neither the *Spaniards*, nor they should raise any Fortifications.

Now, Sir, I can see but one Reason, why this was stipulated in the Manner I have mention'd, for it regards only us (we demanding no Part of the King of *Spain's* Territories) and that is this; our Ministers finding that *Spain* did not much like our Settlement at *Georgia*, and they not daring, by a solemn Treaty, to yield it up, they might whisper the *Spanish* Ministers, and tell them we are sorry we don't dare give it you up, but we will agree it shall be left defenceless, and then you may easily take it, and we not call'd to an Account for it: This is not at all improbable, when we consider how industrious our Ministers have been to find out Expedients to be well with *Spain*, for the Good of their Country.

Now I have been shewing you, what I apprehend we shall lose, let us see a little, what it is we have a Prospect of getting: That of no Search, free Navigation, and Satisfaction for our Merchants, I am sure it won't be; for the Reasons I have mention'd before, as well as from what fell from the honourable Gentleman that spoke last, for it is not to be supposed, but what as far as fair Means would go, every Method has been already tried; and he just now as good as told us, we could proceed by no other; for that we had neither Money to go to War with, nor Friend nor Ally in the World to support us; and he must know, who has been our grand Negotiator for these last twenty Years. A pretty Account, I must own, he has given us of the Success of his Negotiations, as well as prudent Declaration from one in his Post.

But by this Treaty he tells us, there is to be ample Satisfaction given to our Merchants; how far they are satisfy'd with this Convention, the House may judge, from what they have heard them declare at the Bar.

He says, they are to receive One hundred and fifty thousand Pounds, which will be in full Satisfaction of their Losses, though by the Bye, their Demands on *Spain* were for Three hundred and forty thousand Pounds; but our Commissary, by a Stroke of his Pen, reduced them to Two hundred thousand Pounds, being as he thought full enough for our Merchants; and then to induce *Spain* to Prompt-Payment Forty five thousand Pounds more was struck off, which brings it to the Sum the honourable Gentleman has mention'd *Spain* is certainly to pay us: And upon this Point, I find, he chiefly seems to extol the Goodness of the Convention, and the Ability of the Ministers in bringing *Spain* to this Condescension: for that *Spain* paying the Money was owning her Fault, and declaring the Illegality of her Proceedings. In answer to this, in the first Place, I don't believe *Spain* will ever pay us a Farthing of the Money; and in the next Place, suppose the Money mention'd should be paid the Merchants, let us see how much *Spain* is to pay us of it.

Why in the first Place, towards making up the One hundred and fifty five thousand Pounds for the Satisfaction of the Merchants, *Spain* insists on *England* allowing her Sixty thousand Pounds, as the remaining Part of a Debt due to her for having destroy'd her Fleet in the Year 1718. Very gracious indeed, that they did not carry her Demands as far back as Queen ELIZABETH'S Reign, for the Fleet then destroy'd:

But as strange as this Demand of *Spain* may seem from her, it is much more so in those who have agreed to it; for it has been already once satisfy'd, as appears by those Papers on your Table, which are Copies of the Instructions sent to our Ministers in *Spain* at the Treaty of *Seville* wherein is mention'd as follows: In case *Spain* shall make any further Demands of you for the Loss of their Fleet, destroyed by Sir George Byng, afterwards

afterwards Lord Torrington, you are to tell the *Spanish* Ministers, that *Spain* has been already amply satisfy'd, and you are not to enter into any farther Discussion with them on that Head.

Another Time, *Spain* paid themselves this Demand, by seizing the South-Sea Company's Effects, *Spain* at that Time declaring, that they were seized and kept on that Account: But what does it signify, if, for the Sake of obtaining this most advantageous Convention, we should pay it her a third Time? And then it reduces what *Spain* is to pay us to Ninety five thousand Pounds.

In the next Place, towards paying the Ninety five thousand Pounds, the King of *Spain* insists, by his Protest as I mention'd before, that the South-Sea Company shall immediately pay him Sixty eight thousand Pounds, being a Debt due to him from the Company, on one Head of Accounts; though at the same Time, on other Heads of Accounts, his Majesty is indebted to the Company a Million over and above, as appears on your Table, for which they are to stay his Time.

Now these two Sums make One hundred and twenty eight thousand Pounds, and I think *England* is to pay our Merchants instead of *Spain* (if ever paid,) so there remains but Twenty seven thousand Pounds for *Spain* to pay; of which Twenty seven thousand Pounds she has taken Care to be excused from paying one Farthing, as appears by the Stipulations by Way of Draw-back, inserted in the fourth Article of the Convention, and the second seperate Article.

For by those Articles *Spain* is to deduct out of the Money she is to pay whatever she may have already given in Satisfaction for any of our Ships that have been taken. And *England* is also to allow *Spain* the Value of the *Sr. Theresa*, a Ship of theirs, that had been seized in the Port of *Dublin*, in the Year 1735. All this is to be settled by our Plenipotentiaries, and I think we shall come off well, if, on the Ballance of Accounts, instead of receiving the Twenty seven thousand Pounds, we shan't be obliged to pay an Overplus to *Spain*. Here

ends, Sir, a short Narrative of the ample Satisfaction *England* is to receive from *Spain* for the Three hundred and forty thousand Pounds due to her Merchants. A most glorious Convention I must own, and such a Master-piece in Politicks, that I dare say none of the Machiavilians of the Age, but our own at the Head of Affairs, could have thought of.

But yet, after all this, we shall be told I dare say, that this thorough Dislike to the Convention, and Flame the Nation is in, is raised only by a Parcel of Merchants, and discontented People, who only want to turn out the Ministers.

No, Sir, that is not the Case ; for it is not the Ministers, but their Measures, that has kindled this Flame : Facts will always speak for themselves, and Merchants will always know their own Interest.

But when the continued Depredations on our Merchants, the repeated Insults on the Honour of the Nation, the Cruelties and Barbarities, exercised on our Sailors, our Countrymen thrown into Dungeons, and chain'd like Slaves ; I say, when this is consider'd, and no more Prospect of Redress from this Convention than a Piece of waste-Paper, no Wonder that the Heart of every *Englishman* should be enflamed.

I beg Pardon, Sir, for having taken up so much of your Time ; but shall be against the Address to his Majesty, because I look on this Convention as Disadvantageous to the Merchants, Dishonourable to the King, and Ignominious to the Nation.

Sometime before the entering upon these important Debates by this Club, another *Grand Political Society*, of a higher Rank than the former, who were sitting at the same Time, went upon Examination, for their own Satisfaction, of this and another national Point, which though discuss'd in Form, in an August Assembly, we thought their Proceedings would not be unentertaining, or without their Uses to those, who had no Opportunity of attending that Assembly themselves ;

selves; neither have had the good Fortune to have any Account of their high Resolves come to their Hands:

Their Meetings of this political Society are punctual; and they proceed in all the Form of a Constitutional Judicature; and they maintain a Solemnity whilst Affairs are canvassing among them, equal to any that ever I was Witness to in Senates of the greatest Dignity in *Europe*.

The Society being met *Die Jovis 1 Martij, 1738*, and the Order of the Day being read, for taking into Consideration the Convention lately concluded between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and the separate Articles belonging thereunto.

It was moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return him Thanks, who had been pleased to lay before the Society the Convention, &c. between his Majesty and the King of *Spain*.

And after long Disputes thereupon, the Question was put upon the said Motion, and it was carried for returning the Thanks of the Society, by a Majority of Twenty one.

Upon which Forty protested against the Motion, and supported their Protest with the following Reasons:

I. Because we conceive that this Resolution, under the plausible Pretence of a respectful Address to the Throne, carries with it an Approbation of the Convention concluded at the *Pardo* the 14th of *January* last, which, as we apprehend, may be a most fatal Compliment, if it should induce his Majesty to believe, that this Convention is agreeable to the Sense and Expectation of the Nation.

II. Because this Resolution hath rather weaken'd than enforced the Address of last Year, having omitted that Part of the said Address, which declares, that no Goods being carried from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to another, are to be deem'd contraband and prohibited Goods; and that the searching of Ships, under Pretence of their carrying contraband, or prohibitted Goods, is a Violation

Violation and Infraction of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

III. We think the said Resolution doth not sufficiently assert our Right, by saying only, that we shall not be liable to be stopp'd, search'd, or visited upon the open Seas, the Merchants having proved, at the Bar of the House, that Currents and Winds unavoidably drive Ships out of their Course, and that Observations of Land-marks, upon the *Spanish* Coast, are absolutely necessary for their steering a safe Course through those Seas, we apprehend, that their being obliged to keep a direct Course, without coming near the *Spanish* Coast, as lately insisted upon by the *Spaniards*, would render them sole Judges of our Navigation; and their being permitted to visit or search our Ships within any Limits whatsoever, would render our whole *American* Trade precarious and impracticable.

IV. Because we see no Reason to believe, that the future Negotiation of the Plenipotentiaries will, in the next eight Months, obtain the Admission of those Rights insisted upon in our former Address, which the Instances and Representations made to the Court of *Spain* last Year, supported by the Resolution of Parliament, and a powerful Fleet, have not been able as yet to procure.

V. Because we apprehend the *Spaniards* do not think themselves bound by this Convention to abstain from their unjust Methods of Proceeding; since it was proved at the Bar of this House, that Capt. *Vaughan*, a Commander of a *British* Ship, having been unjustly taken by a *Spanish* Man of War, his Ship confiscated, and he imprison'd at *Cadiz*, was, at the Time of signing the Convention, detain'd in Prison there, and not released in several Weeks after, notwithstanding the Representation of the *British* Plenipotentiary at the Court of *Spain*.

VI. Because we conceive, that the Reparation pretended to be made to our Merchants, by this Convention, for the grievous Losses they have sustain'd during a Course of many Years, is insufficient; the dark Accounts

counts of this Transaction, laid before us, have not been fully explain'd, nor any satisfactory Reasons given us why their Demands, stated in an Account sign'd June 14th, 1738, by Mr. Stert, one of the Commissaries, at 343,277 *l.* should be so greatly reduced.

VII. Because, as we apprehend, we are to allow 60,000 *l.* to the King of *Spain*, chiefly on Account of the Ships taken near *Sicily* in the Year 1718; though it hath appear'd to the House, from the Instructions given to the Commissaries after the Treaty of *Seville*, sign'd by his Majesty, now lying before us, that the Articles of the Treaty concluded at *Madrid*, in 1721, upon which that Claim of the *Spaniards* is founded, had been fully executed on the Part of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

VIII. Because the referring the Limits of *Florida* and *Carolina* to the Plenipotentiaries, seems to call in Question our Right to Possessions, which we have so long uninterruptedly enjoy'd, seven eighth Parts or Shares of which, the Nation, at a considerable Expence, hath, not long since, purchased of the Proprietors under the two original Grants of King *Charles* the II^d, a certain District whereof, call'd *Georgia*, in Honour to his present Majesty, hath been erected into a new Colony, and granted to Trustees for laudable Purposes; for the Establishment and Improvement of which, considerable Sums have been granted by the Publick: And moreover, it being stipulated by the present Convention, that no Fortification there shall be encreased, during the Term of eight Months, we apprehend, that the Regiment lately raised for the Defence of that Colony, and also the Engineers and Stores, which at a considerable Increase of the publick Expence have been sent thither, will not only remain useless, but if a Peace should not be procured within that Period, will, at the End of it, be exposed, together with the Colonies, to the Violence and Irruption of the *Spaniards*.

IX. Because we apprehend the *British* Ministers Acceptance of the Declaration sign'd by Mons. de la Qua-

dra, January 10, 1738-9, said to be agreed with reciprocal Accord, hath allow'd his *Catholic* Majesty to reserve to himself in its full Force the Right of being able to suspend the *Affiento* of Negroes, in case the South-Sea Company doth not subject herself to pay, within a short Time, the Sum of 68000*l.* pretended to be owing on the Duties of Negroes, and Profits of the Ship *Carolina*, tho' that Sum was never otherwise acknowledged to be due, than as Part of a Plan of Accomodation, wherein a much larger Sum was admitted to be due to the said Company, whereby we apprehend the King of *Spain* may think that great Company is put out of the Protection of his Majesty as to this Point, and left to his own Mercy and Equity; whereas if the Convention, as it now stands, had been sign'd without the Acceptance of the Declaration, the King of *Spain* would have had no Pretence, as we conceive, to suspend the *Affiento*; and therefore we apprehend, that the said Declaration will be look'd upon as a Defeazance of the said Treaty, as far as it relates to the South-Sea Company, which appears to us a Dishonourable Collusion, hurtful to publick Credit.

X. Because we don't find any Satisfaction has been obtain'd by the Convention, for the frequent Cruelties and Barbarities exercised on the *British* Sailors, nor for the many Insults offer'd to the *British* Flag; which we are apprehensive may be thought an Insensibility of the Sufferings of a Body of Men, highly useful to the Trade, and necessary to the Defence of these Kingdoms, and a great Neglect of the Honour of the Nation.

Graham	Bristol	Strafford	Litchfield
Huntington	Raymond	Westmoreland	Gower
Burlington	Winchelsea	Ker	Suffolk
Chesterfield	Thanet	Aylesford	Maynard
Montjoy	Bruce	Greenwich	Coventry
Macclesfield	Gainsborough	Oxford	Boyle
Stanhope	Beaufort	Clinton	Carteret
Northampton	Cobham	Foley	Talbot
Clifton	Abington	Haversham	Barburst.
B. Lincoln	Massam	Shaftsbury	

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B.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, Provided or Unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood 31 Dec. 1737, and Dec. 1738, together with an Account of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before the 25th of Dec. 1716, the said FUND has been applied. Presented March, 21, 1738-9, according to their Lordships Address to His MAJESTY, March, 19, 1738-9.

EXCHEQUER.

ANNUITIES for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea Company.
Ditto for Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed.
Ditto payable on two or Three Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen by Deaths.
Annuities at 9 l. per Cent. per Ann. for short Terms.
Ditto on Lottery 1710, for ditto.
Annuities on the Plate Act, 6 Georgii primi Regis.
Ditto on Nevis and St. Christopher's Debentures at 3 l. per Cent.
Exchequer Bills on the Victuallers Act. Anno 1716.
Ditto made out of Interest on old Bills exchanged.
Annuities at 3 l. 10 s. per Cent. for the Year 1731.
Duties on Salt continued, Anno 1734.
Ditto farther continued, Anno 1735.
Annuities at 3 per Cent, Anno 1736. charg'd on the sinking Fund.
Exchequer Bills charged on the Duty of Sweets, 1737.
Annuities at 3 per Cent. Anno 1738, on ditto.
N. B. The Land Tax and Duties on Malt being annual Grants, are not charg'd in this Account, nor 1000000 l. charged on the Deductions of 6 d. in the Pound on Pensions, &c.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

By two Acts of Parliament, 9 Will. 3rd Regis, and two other Acts, 6 and 9th Anne Regine.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

On their Original Fund at 6 per Cent.
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, Anno 3 Georgii primi Regis.
Purchased of the South-Sea Company.
Annuities at 4 per Cent. charged on the Duty of Coals, since Lady Day 1719.
Ditto charged on the Surplusses of the Funds for Lottery 1714.
Ditto for Lottery 1731.

SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.

On their Capital Stock and Annuities, 9 Georgii primi Regis.

Amount of the National Debt upon the 31st of Decem-ber, 1737.	Increased between the 31st of Dec. 1737 and the 31st of Decem-ber, 1738.	Paid off within the said Time	Amount of the Na-tional Debt upon the 31st of Decem-ber, 1738.
l. s. d.	l.	l.	l. s. d.
1836275 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1737 and the 31st of Decem-ber, 1738.		1836275 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
108100 00 00	l.		108100 0 0
120980 14 10		4850	116130 14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
161108 6 8			161108 6 8
109290 0 0			109290 0 0
312000 0 0			312000 0 0
37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			37821 5 1
481400 0 0			481400 0 1
2200 0 0			2200 0 0
400000 0 0			400000 0 0
614490 0 0		165790 400	448700 0 0
500000 0 0			499600 0 0
600000 0 0			600000 0 0
500000 0 0			
	300000		300000 0 0
3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
1600000 0 0			1600000 0 0
1500000 0 0		1000000	500000 0 0
4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
800000 0 0			800000 0 0
273022 03 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			27302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
47185869 10 1	300000	1171040	46314829 10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

THE Exche-quer to Cash on the Sinking Fund on the 31st of Dec. 1737, is
To the Produce of the Sinking Fund between the 31st of Dec. 1737, and the 31st of Dec. 1738.
Surplus of the aggregate Fund.
Surplus of the general Fund.
Surplus of S. S. Company's Fund.

l. s. d.

Dr.

427614 4 5

1231126 17 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

1658741 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Per Contra.

BY Money issued out towards discharging the National Debt between the 31st of Dec. 1737, and the 31st of Sept. 1738. viz.

To the Govern. and Comp of the Bank of England, to pay off and discharge 400000 l. per Ann part of their Annuity of 600000 l. for cancelling 1500000 l. part of two Millions, in Exchequer Bills.

To Charles Pocock, for a Debt due on the Bankers Annuities, the Money reserved for the Payment of the said Annuities, being carried to the Sinking Fund by an Act of Parliament Anno 13 George I. Regis.

By other Money, viz.

In Part of 500000 l. granted last Session of Par. for the Service of the Year 1738, payable out of this Fund

To pay Annuities at 3 per Cent. on 600000 l. Anno 1736, due at Christmas, 1738.

To the Usher of the Receipt of the Exchequer for Necessaries delivered for the Service of the said Annuities.

To make good the Deficiencies of the Lottery Annuities Anno 1731 to Christmas 1737.

To pay the Interest of 500000 l. lent upon the Credit of the Duties on Salt further continued Anno 1735.

Cr.

l. s. d.

l. s. d.

100000 0 0

63 18 9

278337 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

18000 0 0

65 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

3552 18 0

20000 0 0

319955 18 1

1320019 16 10

338721 4 8

1658741 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Balance in the Cash the 31st of December,

To the Right Honourable the Lord

STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT

31 Dec. 1737, and Dec. 1738, together
Year, and to the Payment of what Debts
applied. Presented March, 21, 1738-9, a
19, 1738-9.

EXCHEQUER.

ANNUITIES for long Terms, being the Remainder
original Sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the S
Company.

Ditto for Lives, with Benefit of Survivorship, being the
Sum contributed.

Ditto payable on two or Three Lives, being the Sum re
after what is fallen by Deaths.

Annuities at 9 l. per Cent. per Ann. for short Terms.
Ditto on Lottery 1710, for ditto.

Annuities on the Plate Act, 6 *Georgii primi Regis*.

Ditto on *News* and *St. Christopher's* Debentures at 3 l. per
Exchequer Bills on the Victuallers Act. Anno 1716.

Ditto made out of Interest on old Bills exchanged.
Annuities at 3 l. 10 s. per Cent. for the Year 1731
Duties on Sale continued, Anno 1734.

A LIST of the LORDS, who Voted against an *Address* to approve of the *Convention*, 1738-9.

P RINCE of <i>Wales</i> ,	Grahame	25
Duke of <i>Cornwal</i>	Viscounts Lonsdale	
Duke of Beaufort	Townsend	
Dukes of Leeds	Cobham	
Bedford	Falmouth	4
Rutland	Baron Clifton	
Dukes of Greenwich	Clinton	
Bridgwater	Baron Maynard	6
Earls of Huntingdon	Bruce	
Suffolk	Craven	
Northampton	Carteret	
Westmorland	North	
Peterborough	Gower	
Winchelsea	Boyle	
Chesterfield	Montjoy	
Thanet	Masham	
Burlington	Foley	
Shaftsbury	Bathurst	
Litchfield	Romney	
Berkeley	King	
Abingdon	Raymond	
Gainsborough	Talbot	
Scarborough	Feversham	18
Coventry	Bishops Lincoln	
Oxford	Litchfield	
Stafford	Oxford	
Rockingham	Gloucester	4
Aylesford		
Bristol	<i>Voted for the Enquiry, and also for the Address.</i>	
Stanhope		
Macclesfield	Duke of Bolton	
Ker	Marquis of Lothain	
G		Earl

<i>Earl of Essex</i>	Present against	} 58
<i>Viscount Limmington</i>	the Court	
<i>Lord Lovel</i>	Proxies	16
In all		58
Proxies		16
		74
	Majority, Proxies in-	
	cluded	21
<i>For the Address,</i>		71
Proxies		24
		95
	<i>Those who Voted, for</i>	
	<i>the first time, against</i>	
	<i>the Court.</i>	

The Motion for an *Address*, was made by *Prince of Wales.*
Lord Cholmondy, the *Duke of Rutland*
Duke of Newcastle, the *Duke of Argyle*
Lord Chancellor, Lord *Duke of Leeds*
Harvey, and Lord *Marquess of Lothian*
Isla, *Earl of Berkeley*
Speakers for the Court. *Earl of Scarborough*
Earl of Rockingham

Spoke twice against the
Motion.

Lord Talbot
Cartaret
Gower
Lonsdale
Romney

Duke of Bedford
Greenwich

Earl of Chesterfield

Lord Bathurst

Present for the Court 71

Proxies 24

95

Viscount Townsend
Lord Raymond
Lord Lonsdale
Lord Romney
Lord Talbot

Bishops of Lincoln
Litchfield
Gloucester
Oxford And

The Bishop of Chester
by Proxy.

Die Jovis septimo Junij, 1739.

The Order of the Day being produced, they took into Consideration the State of the Nation.

IT was then proposed to resolve, that the Non-payment of the 95,000 *l.* agreed by Treaty to be due from the Crown of *Spain*, as as a Ballance to the Crown and Subjects of *Great-Britain*, and expressly stipulated to be paid in Money in *London*, within four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications, which Time is now expired; is a MANIFEST INFRACTION, on the Part of *Spain*, of the Convention lately concluded between the two Crowns, a high Indignity to the King, and an Injustice to the Nation?

Which being objected to, and a Question being stated thereupon;

The previous Question was put, Whether this Question shall be now put?

It pass'd in the Negative, by a Majority of Seventeen.

Against which Determination, Thirteen protested, and gave the following Reasons for their doing so:

Because, they thought that the main Question should have been put, and carried in the Affirmative, since every Person who spoke in the Debate, agreed that it was true, and because they did not apprehend the least Inconveniency could have arisen from it; but, on the contrary, conceived that the stating of the Fact of the Manifest Infraction of the Convention, was a necessary Foundation for sub-

sequent Advice; which Advice they thought the more necessary, since they were convinced by the Experience of many Years, that the Counsels which had been follow'd, far from procuring any Reparation or Satisfaction for the Insults and Injuries this Nation has received, have only exposed it to further Dishonour and Contempt.

<i>Chesterfield,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>	<i>Litchfield,</i>
<i>Suffolk,</i>	<i>Carteret,</i>	<i>Stanhope,</i>
<i>Masham,</i>	<i>Aylesford,</i>	<i>Shaftsbury,</i>
<i>Bathurst,</i>	<i>Northampton,</i>	<i>Cobham,</i>
<i>Westmoreland,</i>	<i>Winchelsea</i>	<i>Strafford,</i>
<i>Coventry,</i>	and	<i>Gower.</i>
<i>Foley,</i>	<i>Nottingham,</i>	

The following Address was not allow'd to be publish'd.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeign'd Thanks, for having been graciously pleased to communicate to this House the Convention, together with the separate Articles, lately concluded between your Majesty and the King of *Spain*.

We beg Leave to express our most grateful Acknowledgements, for your Majesty's particular Care and tender Regard for the Interest of your People, in having obtain'd, by the said Convention, a final Adjustment of their
long

long depending Demands, for the Losses they had sustain'd, and an express Stipulation for a Payment to be made them in a short Time upon that Account: And We beg Leave to declare our Satisfaction in the Foundation which your Majesty has laid for preventing and removing the like Grievances, and Causes of Complaint, for the future, and for preserving the Peace between the two Nations; and our Reliance on your Majesty, that from your Majesty's constant Attention to the Honour of your Crown, and the undoubted Rights of your People, effectual Care will be taken in the solemn Treaty to be made, pursuant to this Convention, that the Freedom of Navigation, in the *American* Seas, may be fully secured and established for the future; and that your Majesty's Subjects may enjoy, unmolested, their undoubted Right of Navigating and Trading to and from any Part of your Majesty's Dominions, without being liable to be stopp'd, visited, or search'd on the open Seas, or to any other Violation of the Treaties subsisting between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, as the only Means to preserve, upon a lasting Foundation, a good Correspondence and Friendship between the two Crowns; and that in regulating and settling the Limits of your Majesty's Dominions in *America*, in the Treaty to be made with *Spain*, the greatest Regard will be had to the Rights and Possessions belonging to your Majesty's Crown and Subjects.

And We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that in case your Majesty's just Expectations shall

shall not be answer'd, this House will, with the greatest Zeal and Chearfulness, support your Majesty in taking such Measures as shall be necessary to vindicate your Majesty's Honour, and to maintain your Subjects in the full Enjoyment of all those Rights, which they may justly claim by Treaty, and the Law of Nations.

Was the Issue of Things but to correspond with this *heartly* and *honest* Address—an Address worthy of *Britons*, and the Representatives of a *brave* and a *free People*—what an universal Satisfaction would it spread over the Nation——But—*Times* were; **TIMES ARE**; and *Times* may—come again.

We may talk of Depredations, Loss of Trade and Ruin of Tradesmen; of the want of Money, and the starving Condition Multitudes are in, as long as we will, but certainly we shall be considered by Foreigners as in the most flourishing Circumstances, and one of the richest Nations in the World, when they read over the following Articles; and find we raise such an immense Sum upon the Publick in Times of Peace, for the current Services of the Year, and Support of our Government, when we are neither at War, or shew any Inclination, if possible to be avoided, of going to War.

The Sums SPECIFIED, and the USES, (*however put to,*) they are designed for, take as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For twelve Thousand	576	000	00 0
Men for Sea Service 1739			

For

For seventeen Thousand, seven Hundred and four Men for Land Service. } 647549 11 3½

For maintaining the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations of *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*; and for Provisions for the Garrisons at *Anapolis Royal*, *Canso*, *Placentia*, *Gibraltar* and *Georgia*. } 228062 10 7½

For the Out-pensioners of *Chelsea College*. } 27172 15 5

For defraying several extraordinary Expences, and Services incurred, 1738, and not provided for. } 5041 08 3½

For the Ordinary of the Navy, including half Pay to Sea Officers. } 222689 02 6

For the Charge of the Office of Ordinance, for Land Service. } 80088 06 3

For defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordinance for Land Service, not provided for. } 30503 11 6

For the reduced Officers of the Land Forces and Marines. } 39124 19 2

For

For defraying the Charges of the Mint, and the Coinage of Gold and Silver; and other incident Charges of the Mint, and to encourage the bringing in of Gold and Silver to be coined.

15000 00 0

For paying Pensions to the Widows of such reduced Officers of the Land Forces and Marines, as died upon the Establishment of half Pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716.

3960 00 0

For the further settling and improving of Georgia.

20000 00 0

For the Forts and Settlements belonging to the African Company, on the Coast of Africa.

10000 00 0

For the better Support of Greenwich Hospital.

10000

For re-placing to the Sinking Fund a Sum paid out of the same, to make good the Deficiency of the additional Stamp Duties at Christmas, 1737.

3552 18 0

For

For re-placing to the Sinking Fund, a Sum paid out of the same, to the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, for one Year's Interest, due the 8th of *December*, 1738, being after the Rate of 4 per *Cent* on the principal Sum of five hundred thousand Pound, by them lent on the Credit of the Salt Duties, towards the Supply of the Year 1735.

20000 00 0

For the Sums acknowledged to be due from *Great Britain* to *Spain*, and agreed by the King of *Spain* in the Convention to be apply'd, together with the further Sum of Ninety five thousand Pounds, (*if Spain will ever be so good as to pay it*) from the Crown of *Spain*, towards making Satisfaction to his Majesty's injured Subjects, for the Damages they have sustained by the Depredations of the *Spaniards*.

68000 00 0

For repairing and finishing *Westminster Abbey*.

4000 00 0

H

For

For the Levy Money
and Subsidy, payable to
the King of *Denmark*,
pursuant to the Treaty
signed the 14th O. S. of
March last.

70583 06 8

For making Reparati-
on to Mr. *Solomon Mer-*
rett, of *London*, Mer-
chant, for the Ship *Isa-*
bella, a *Spanish* Man of
War taken in the *Medi-*
terranean, 1718, and af-
ter being bought by Mr.
Merrett and Company,
restored to *Spain*.

5000 09 0

For the Discovery of
Mrs. *Stephens's* Medicine
for the Stone in the Blad-
der.

5000 00 0

For finishing of *West-*
minster Bridge, and to
enable the Commission-
ers to purchase and dis-
pose Houses and Grounds
lying near, and to make
proper Ways and Pas-
sages on each side the Ri-
ver; and for making the
Ways more commodious
to and from both Houses
of Parliament, and the
Courts of Justice in *West-*
minster Hall.

43000 00 0

For

For repairing and finishing St. Margaret's Church, *Westminster*.

2000 00 0

For to enable his Majesty to make such further Augmentation of his Forces, either by Land or Sea, as may become necessary, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require.

500000 00 0

Total 2628328 09 01

Two Millions, six Hundred, twenty-eight Thousand, three Hundred twenty-eight Pounds, nine shillings, and a Halfpenny ; besides the Land Tax of two Shillings in the Pound, and the Duties upon Mum, Mead, Cyder, and Perry, both in *England* and *Scotland* ; and besides nine and thirty thousand Pounds a-Year, settled this Session, upon his Royal Highness the Duke, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses.

That not any Thing might be wanting to strengthen the Hands of the Government, and enable His Majesty to maintain the Honour of his Crown, and the Rights of the People, such great Sums have been granted this Session, with great Zeal and Unanimity ; and when it is found, as it *undoubtedly* will be found, that they are applied to the Purposes they were given for, applied in the Service of the Publick, for the Preservation of our Possessions, the Encouragement and future Security

Security of our Trades; to obtain Satisfaction (if not otherwise to be obtained) by the SWORD, for the shameful Insults offered by *Spain*, and the numberless Depredations and Massacres of the *Spaniards*, neither these nor any Sums which might be wanted, would be thought too great; but would be yearly given with the utmost Chearfulness, till these grand national Points, on which the Honour and Welfare of the Kingdom so absolutely depend, were brought to perfection: Points, which to attempt the bringing to bear by Arms has been long loudly called for, by the almost universal Voice of the People; who have for Years been thoroughly convinced that they who could ROB, would never RESTORE, unless INCLINED to it by much more forcible means than *Conventions* and *Treaties* were ever capable of, with a faithless Treaty-breaking treacherous C——

Then would the People's Loads sit light, and the Burden of Debt and Taxes, how immense and heavy soever already, or how much soever was added to the Weight, not be felt upon their Shoulders: Murmurings and Complaints would not be heard in our Streets, when their Hands were loosed, who have had them tied behind them whilst their Enemies were cutting their Throats; nor whilst they lived in the daily Expectation of seeing *national* and *exemplary Justice* done upon *Robbers* and *Murderers*, and upon ALL who have abused and misused them.

A LIST

A LIST of the Members who voted for the Convention.

The Publick having been imposed on, by several very imperfect and erroneous Lists of the Members of the House of Commons, who voted for and against the late Convention with *Spain*; in which Question, the Trade, Liberties and Honour of this Nation were so essentially concerned: It has been thought proper to do that Justice to the Gentlemen on both Sides they deserve, by giving a more exact one. But if there should be any Mistake, it shall be acknowledged and corrected on Notice given in any of the publick Papers: And it is to be hoped the Nation will make this List a Guide for their Conduct in all future Elections.

N. B. The underwritten List, shews how large a Sum of Money is Visibly paid Yearly to Members of the House of Commons, besides what *secret Favours* may be conferred on them, their Relations, and Friends; which in a less virtuous House of Commons than this, would endanger a Constitution, and give an ambitious Minister an Opportunity of gaining therein to Himself a Faction, which contrary to common Sense, and their own self Conviction would support him and his pernicious Measures to the Ruin of their Country: And must render the Attendance of those Members that wish well to it, useless.

Teller for the Convention,

Salaries, *per Ann.*

Thomas Winnington, Esq; Lord of the Treasury, 1600

A Bercomby, James, *Bamffshire*, Captain of Foot, King's Painter in Scotland, &c. 600
A-Court, Pierce, *Heytesbury*, Two Brothers in the Guards.

Alston, Sir Rowland, *Bedfordshire*.

Archer, Thomas, *Warwick*, Trustee for Georgia.

Archer, Henry, *Warwick*, Trustee for Georgia.

Areskine, Charles, *Dumfreisshire*, Lord Advocate of Scotland. 1000

Arundell, Hon. Richard, *Knaresbrough*, Master Work-er of the Mint. 1500

Ashe, Jos. Windham, *Downton*.

Ashburnham, Sir William, *Hastings*, Commissioner of the Alienation Office, &c. 800

A.

Baker,

A List of the Members who voted

- Baker, Hercules, *Hythe*, Treas. of Greenwich Hospital. 500
- Balle, Thomas, *Exeter*.
- Beaghan, Edm. Hungate, *Winchelsea*.
- Beauclerk, Lord Vere, *Windsor*, Ld of the Admiralty. 1000
- Beauclerk, Ld Sidney, *Windsor*, obtained a Reversionary Grant of Crown Lands after a short Term.
- Bertie, Hon. Albemarle, *Boston*.
- Bevan, Arthur, *Caermarthen*.
- Bisse, Ste. *Romney*, Com. for Victualling the Navy, &c. 1000
- Bladen, Martin, *Malden*, Com. of Trade, &c. 2500
- Bladen, Thomas, *Albampton*.
- Bockland, Maurice, *Lymington*, Col. of the Foot Guards. 500
- Bond, John, *Corfe-Castle*, his Brother Letter Carrier to Hampton Court.
- Bowles, Brig. Phineas, *Bewdley*, Col. of a Reg. of Dragoons in Ireland, and Brig. on the Irish Establishment. 2000
- Boyne, Ld Viscount, *Newport*, Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland. 1000
- Boynton, Sir Francis, *Heydon*, his Son in the Army.
- Bradshaigh, Sir Roger, *Wigan*, his Sons in the Army.
- Bradshaw, Elerker, *Beverley*.
- Brassey, Nathaniel, *Hertford*.
- Brereton, Tho. *Liverpool*, Com. of the Victual. Office. 500
- Bridges, Geo. *Winchester*.
- Bristow, John, *Bereafston*, Dep. Gov. of S. S. Company.
- Bristow, Robert, *Winchelsea*.
- Brodie, Alex. *Elginshire*, Lyon King at Arms, &c. 800
- Brodie, Alex. *Nairnshire*, his Brother a Comp. in N. York.
- Bromley, Hen. *Cambridgeshire*, Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.
- Brown, Sir Robert, *Ivelchester*.
- Brudenell, Hon. James, *Chichester*, Commis. of Trade, Groom of the Bed Chamber, &c. 2000
- Burchet, Josiah, *Sandwich*, Secretary of the Admiralty. 1200
- Burrell, Peter, *Haslemere*, Sub Gov. of the S. S. Comp.
- Butler, James, *Suffex*.
- Byng, Robert, *Plymouth*, Commissioner of the Navy, and since Governor of Barbadoes. 500
- Campbell, Brig. James, *Airshire*, Colonel of a Regiment of Grey Dragoons, and Groom of the Bed Chamber. 3800
- Campbell,

Campbell, Col. John, <i>Dumbartonshire</i> , Groom of the Bed Chamber, and Col. of a Regiment of Foot.	1400
Campbell, John, <i>Pembrokeshire</i> , Ld of the Admiralty.	1300
Carmichael, Hon. James, <i>Lanerkshire</i> , Ld of the Police.	
Cary, Walter, <i>Dartmouth</i> , Clerk of the Green Cloth.	1500
Caswell, Sir Geo. <i>Leominster</i> .	
Cavendish, Philip, <i>Portsmouth</i> , Admiral of the Blew.	600
Champion, Sir Geo. <i>Aylesbury</i> , B. B.	
Cholmondeley, Hon. James, <i>Camelford</i> , Lieut. Gov. of Chester Castle, and Lieut. Col. of the Horse Guards.	1000
Churchill, Cha. <i>Castle-rising</i> , Major General, &c.	4800
Chute, Anthony, <i>Farmouth</i> .	
Clavering, John, <i>Penryn</i> , Groom of the Bed Chamber.	500
Clayton, Sir William, <i>Blechingly</i> .	
Clayton, Kenrick, <i>Blechingly</i> .	
Clutterbuck, Thomas, <i>Plympton</i> , Ld of the Admiralty.	1000
Conolly, William, <i>Alborough</i> .	
Cope, Brig. Gen. John, <i>Orford</i> , Col. of an Irish Reg.	1500
Cope, Sir John, <i>Lymington</i> , his Son a Place at Court, &c.	
Copleston, Tho. <i>Kellington</i> , Clerk of the Irish Quit Rents.	600
Corbet, William, <i>Montgomery</i> , his Father a Com. of Cust.	
Corbet, Tho. <i>Saltsb</i> , Under Sec. to the Adm. &c.	800
Cornewall, James, <i>Weobly</i> , Captain of a Man of War.	400
Conwallis, Hon. Ste. Eye, Col. of a Reg. of Foot in Eng.	1200
Cornwallis, Hon. John, <i>Eye</i> .	
Crowle, Geo. <i>Kingston upon Hull</i> , Com. of the Navy.	500
Curwen, Edward, <i>Cockermouth</i> .	
Danvers, Joseph, <i>Totness</i> .	
Darcy, Sir Conyers, <i>Richmond</i> , Compt. of the Housh.	1000
Dennis, Geo. <i>Leskard</i> , Compt. of the Lotteries.	500
Doddington, Geo. <i>Bridgewater</i> , Ld Treas. &c. in Irel.	3100
Doddington, Geo. <i>Weymouth</i> .	
Douglas, Hon. Robert, <i>Orkney</i> , Capt. of a Co. of Foot.	250
Downing, Sir Geo. <i>Dunwich</i> , Knight of the Bath.	
Drummond, John, <i>Dundee</i> , &c. Commissary for Trade.	1500
Duckett, Col. Wil. <i>Calm</i> , Lieut. Col. in Horse Gren. Guards.	500
Duncombe, Anthony, <i>Downton</i> .	
Dummer, Tho. <i>Southampton</i> , Place in the Wardrobe.	1200
Earle, Giles, <i>Malmesbury</i> , Ld of the Treasury.	1600
Earl, William Rawlinson, <i>Malmesbury</i> , Clerk of the Deliveries in the Ordnance Office.	600

A List of the Members who voted

Edgecumbe, Rich. <i>Lestwithiel</i> , Joint Treas. in Ireland.	4000
Euston, Ld, <i>Coventry</i> , Son to the Lord Chamberlain.	
Evans, Rich. <i>Queenborough</i> , Captain of Dragoons, &c.	600
Eversfield, Charles, <i>Horsham</i> .	
Eyles, Sir Joseph, <i>Devizes</i> , Brother to the Post-Master General, and Remitter for the Crown.	2500
Eyles, Capt. Francis, <i>Devizes</i> , Com. for Vict. the Navy.	500
Falconer, John, <i>Kincardineshire</i> .	
Fall, James, <i>Fedburgh</i> , &c. A Lease in Holy Island.	
Fane, Francis, <i>Taunton</i> , King's Council, &c.	800
Finch, Hon. Henry, <i>Malton</i> , Receiver General in Minorca.	500
Fitzroy, Cha. <i>Thetford</i> , Master of his Maj. Tennis Courts.	400
Fox, Steph. <i>Shaftsbury</i> , Since made joint Sec. of Treasury.	
Fox, Hen. <i>Hendon</i> , Surveyor Gen. of his Majesty's Works.	1000
Frankland, Sir Tho. <i>Thirsk</i> , Ld of the Admiralty.	1300
Frankland, Frederick, <i>Thirsk</i> , his Brother.	
Frederick, Tho. <i>Shoreham</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Gage, Sir William, <i>Seaford</i> , Knight of the Bath.	
Gallway, Ld Viscount, <i>Pontefrack</i> , Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland.	1000
Gibson, Tho. <i>Yarmouth in Hants</i> , Conveyancer to Sir Robert Walpole, and Cashier to the Pay-Office.	
Gildart, Richard, <i>Liverpoole</i> .	
Glenorchy, Lord Viscount, <i>Saltafb</i> .	
Gough, Sir Henry, <i>Bramber</i> .	
Gough, Capt. <i>Bramber</i> , Director of the E. India Company.	
Grant, Sir James, <i>Invernesshire</i> , A Grant of Duties in Scot.	
Grey, Hen. <i>Reading</i> .	
Gregory, Geo. <i>Boroughbridge</i> , Store-keeper of the Ordn.	500
Griffith, John, <i>Carnarvanshire</i> , Captain of Foot.	250
Grove, Gray James, <i>Bridgnorth</i> .	
Gulston, Joseph, <i>Tregony</i> , Director of the S. S. Company.	
Hales, Sir Tho. <i>Canterbury</i> , his Son Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth.	
Hales, Tho. <i>Grampound</i> , Clerk of the Board of Gr. Cloth.	1000
Halket, Peter, <i>Inverkeithen</i> , Captain of Foot.	250
Hampden, John, <i>Wendover</i> , Com. of the Stores at Gibral.	500
Hanbury, William, <i>Monmouthshire</i> , Heir expectant to the Lord Ranelagh's Estate.	
Handasyd, Brig. Roger, <i>Huntington</i> , Gov. of Fort Philip.	2500
Harris, John, <i>Helston</i> , Treas. to the Board of Works.	600
Harvey,	

- Harvey, John, *Ryegate*.
 Hay, William, *Seaford*. Com. of the Victualling Office. 500
 Heathcote, Sir John, *Bodwin*, Trustee for Georgia.
 Hedworth, John, *Durham*.
 Henley, Hen. Holt, *Lyme Rs.* Clerk of the Pipe. 500
 Herbert, Hon. Tho. *Newport*, Paymaster to Gibraltar. 1200
 Herbert, Hon. Rob. *Wilton*, Commissioner of Trade. 1000
 Herbert, Hon. Wil. *Wilton*, Col. in the Foot Guards. 500
 Herbert, Hon. Arthur, *Ludlow*, Lieut. of the County of Salop.
 Heron, Patrick, *Kirkubright*, His Son a Com. in Georgia.
 Hervey, Hon. Tho. *St. Edmundbury*, Surveyor of His Majesty's Gardens and Water Works. 500
 Hinxman, Jos. *Christ-Church*, Keeper of New Forest, &c. 500
 Hoby, Sir Tho. *Great Marlow*.
 Hoghton, Sir Hen. *Preston*, Judge Advocate. 800
 Holden, Sam. *Eastlow*, Director of the Bank.
 Howard, Hon. Ch. *Carlisle*, Col. of an Irish Reg. of Foot. 1200
 How, John, *Wiltshire*.
 Howarth, Sir Humph. *Radnorshire*.
 Hucks, William, *Wallingford*, the King's Brewer.
 Hucks, Rob. *Abingdon*, his Son, and Trustee for Georgia.
 Huxley, Geo. *Newport in Hants*. Com. of the Musters. 800
 Jennison, Ralph, *Northumberland*, Mast. of the Buck Hounds. 2400
 Jewks, John, *Aldborough, Yorkshire*.
 Ingram, Hon. Cha. *Horsham*, Col. of the Foot Guards. 500
 Kent, Sam. *Ipswich*, Distiller to the Court.
 Kinaaston, Wil. *Shrewsbury*, his Brother Sol. to the Customs.
 Knight, Rob. *Grimby*, Son to the late Cashier of S.S. Comp.
 Lambton, Hen. *Durham*.
 Laroche, John, *Bodwyn*, Trustee for Georgia.
 Lawrie, Sir Rob. *Kirkubright*.
 Lawton, John, *Newcastle under L.*
 Leathes, Carteret, *Harwich*.
 Leheup, Isaac, *Kellington*, Brother-in-Law to Hor. Walpole.
 Lewis, Tho. *Radnor*, several Relations in the Customs, &c.
 Liddell, Sir Hen. *Morpeth*.
 Liddell, G. *Berwick*, Director for Ld Derwentwater's Estates.
 Lindefay, Patrick, *Edinburgh*.
 Lockyer, Charles, *Ivelchester*.
 Longueville, Ch. *Eastlow*, Auditor to the Queen, &c. 800
 Lowther, Sir Wil. *Pontefract*.

Lloyd, Walter, <i>Cardiganshire</i> , Attorney-Gen. in Wales.	300
Lloyd, Richard, <i>Cardigan</i> .	
Lyttleton, Sir Tho. <i>Camelford</i> , Ld of the Admiralty.	1300
Maister, Henry, <i>Kingston upon Hull</i> .	
Martin, Matthew, <i>Colchester</i> , Director of E. India Comp.	
Maule, William, <i>Dundee, &c.</i> Captain of Foot.	250
Medlicott, Thomas, <i>Milburne Port</i> .	
Middlesex, Earl, <i>East Grimstead</i> , Son to the Ld Steward.	
Middleton, Sir William, <i>Northumberland</i> .	
Middleton, Brigadier John, <i>Montrose</i> , Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in England, &c.	1400
Mill, Sir Richard, <i>Penryn</i> .	
Monson, Ch. <i>Lincoln</i> , Dep. Paymaster of the Army.	1000
Montagu, Lord Robert, <i>Huntingdon</i> , Vice-Chamberlain to Her late Majesty.	
Mordaunt, John, <i>Nottinghamshire</i> , Husband to a Lady of the Bed Chamber to the late Queen.	500
Mordaunt, John, <i>Whitchurch</i> , Colonel in the Foot-Guards, and Equerry to the King.	800
Morden, William, <i>Dunwich</i> .	
Morgan, Tho. <i>Monmouthshire</i> , Lieut. of Monmouthshire.	
Munro, Sir Rob. <i>Dingwall, &c.</i> his Brother an Ind. Comp.	
Murray, Ld John, <i>Pertb</i> , Colonel in the Foot-Guards.	500
Nasemith, Sir James, <i>Peebleshire</i> .	
Norris, Sir John, <i>Rye</i> , Vice-Adm. of England, &c.	1200
Norton, Thomas, <i>St. Edmunds-Bury</i> , Lieutenant-Governour of Chelsea-College.	600
Olmus, John, <i>Weymouth</i> .	
Onslow, Rt Hon. Arthur, <i>Surrey</i> , Speaker of H. of Com.	5000
Onslow, Rich. <i>Guildford</i> , Col. of a Reg. of Foot, &c.	1600
Osbaldeston, William, <i>Scarborough</i> .	
Owen, William, <i>Pembroke</i> , Brothers in Places.	
Owen, John, <i>Westlow</i> , Capt. of a Comp. of Dragoons.	300
Palmerston, Lord Visc. <i>Bossiney</i> , Chief Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.	1000
Papillon, David, <i>Dover</i> , his Son a Place.	
Parsons, Hen. <i>Malden</i> , Purveyor to Chelsea-College, &c.	2000
Pearse, Tho. <i>Weymouth</i> , Commissioner of the Navy.	500
Peirse, Henry, <i>Northalerton</i> .	
Pelham, Rt. Hon. Henry, <i>Sussex</i> , Paymaster of his Majesty's Forces, &c.	5000
Pelham,	

for the CONVENTION.

7

Pelham, James, <i>Newark</i> , Sec. to the Lord Chamb. &c.	600
Pelham, Tho. <i>Hastings</i> , Sec. to the Emb. at C. of France.	600
Pennington, Sir Joseph, <i>Cumberland</i> .	
Penton, Henry, <i>Tregony</i> .	
Philipson, John, <i>Shoreham</i> , Chief Clerk in the Navy-Office, since made Commissioner of the Navy.	500
Pears, William, <i>Wells</i> , His Son in the Army.	
Pigot, Robert, <i>Huntingdonshire</i> .	
Plumer, Richard, <i>St. Maw's</i> , Commissioner of Trade.	1000
Plumptree, John, <i>Nottingham</i> , Treas. to the Ordnance.	1000
Polhill, David, <i>Rocheſter</i> , Keep. of the Rec. in the Tow.	500
Pollen, John, <i>Andover</i> .	
Poulet, Hon. Peregrine, <i>Bosſiney</i> .	
Powlett, Lord Harry, <i>Hampſhire</i> , Lord of the Adm.	1300
Purvis, George, <i>Aldborough</i> , Comptroller of the Navy.	500
Read, Sir Tho. <i>Cricklade</i> , Cl. of the Board of GreenCloth.	1000
Revell, Thomas, <i>Dover</i> , Commissioner for Victualling the Navy, and Contractor for Gibraltar.	2000
Rich, Sir Rob. <i>St. Ives</i> , Groom of the Bedchamb. &c.	2800
Robinson, Nicholas, <i>Wotton-Baſſet</i> , Capt. of a Sloop to prevent Smuggling.	500
Rose, Hugh, <i>Rofs</i> .	
Ryder, Dudley, <i>Tiverton</i> , Attorney-General.	1500
Sackville, Lord John, <i>Tamworth</i> , Capt. of a Com. of F.	250
St. Clair, James, <i>Sutherland</i> , Col. of a Reg. of Foot.	2000
St. John, Pawlet, <i>Wincheſter</i> .	
Scroope, John, <i>Lyme-Regis</i> , Secretary to the Treasury.	3000
Selwyn, John, ſen. <i>Gloceſter</i> .	
Selwyn, John, jun. <i>Whitechurch</i> , Treasurer to the Duke and Princeſſes, and the Reverſion of two Places in the Weſt Indies.	800
Shelley, Sir John, <i>Arundell</i> .	
Sloper, William, <i>Great Bedwin</i> , Deputy Cofferer.	1000
Smelt, Leonard, <i>Northalerton</i> , Clerk of the Ordnance.	700
Sturt, Arthur, <i>Phymouth</i> , Commiſſ. for ſettling the Merchants Loſſes by the Spaniards ever ſince the Year 1728.	1000
Stewart, Hon. Col. James, <i>Wigtoun</i> , Col. in the Guards.	500
Stewart, William, <i>Bamff</i> , &c. Pay-maſt. of For. Penſions.	1400
Strange, John, <i>Weſtlow</i> , Solicitor-General.	1000
Sundon, Lord, <i>Weſtmiſter</i> , Lord of the Treasury.	1600
Talbot, Hon. John, <i>Brecon</i> .	

A List of the Members who voted

Thompson, Edward, <i>York</i> , Com. of the Rev. in Ireland.	1000
Thompson, Will. <i>Scarborough</i> , Com. for Vict. the Navy.	500
Tower, Tho. <i>Wallingford</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Townshend, Hon. Tho. <i>Camb. Univers.</i> Teller of Excheq.	2000
Tracey, Robert, <i>Tewksbury</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Treby, George, <i>Dartmouth</i> , Master of the Household.	1000
Trefusis, Thomas, <i>Grampound</i> , Capt. of a Man of War.	400
Trenchard, George, <i>Pool</i> .	
Trevor, John Morley, <i>Lewis</i> .	
Tocker, John, <i>Weymouth</i> .	
Turner, Sir John, <i>Lynn</i> .	
Turner, Cholmley, <i>York</i> .	
Turner, William Hofmanden, <i>Maidstone</i> .	
Tyrconnel, Lord Visc. <i>Grantham</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Tyrrel, James, <i>Boroughbridge</i> , Major General, &c.	1800
Urquhart, Duncan, <i>Forrefts</i> , &c. Lieut. in the F. Guards.	200
Were, Thomas, <i>Norwich</i> .	
Wade, George, <i>Bath</i> , Gen. of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, Col. of a Reg. of Horse, &c.	4000
Wager, Sir Charles, <i>Westminster</i> , First Ld of Adm. &c.	3600
Walker, Tho. <i>Plympton</i> , Surv. Gen. of Crown Lands, &c.	1500
Wallingford, Lord, <i>Banbury</i> , Major in the H. Guards.	500
Walpole, Sir Robert, <i>Lynn</i> , Chancellor and Under Treas. of the Excheq. Commissioner of the Treas. &c. &c.	8000
Walpole, Hor. <i>Norwich</i> , Ambass. Extra. and Plenipo. to the States Gen. Cofferer to his Majesty, &c. &c.	11000
Walpole, Edward, <i>Yarmouth</i> , Now Clerk of the Pells, late Secretary to the Treasury of Ireland, &c.	4000
Wardour, William, <i>Fowey</i> .	
White, John, <i>Retford</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Whitworth, Fran. <i>Minehead</i> , Surv. Gen. of his Maj. Forests.	1000
Williams, Sir N. <i>Carnarvon</i> . Lieut. of the C. of Carnar.	500
Wills, Sir Ch. <i>Totness</i> , Col. of the First Reg. of F. Guards.	4000
Wilmer, William, <i>Northampton</i> .	
Wilkinson, Andrew, <i>Alborough</i> , <i>Yorkshire</i> .	
Woolaston, William, <i>Ipswich</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Wyndham, Thomas, <i>Pool</i> .	
Wynn, Sir George, <i>Flint</i> .	
Wynn, Tho. <i>Carnarvon</i> , Cl. of the Board of Green Cloth.	1000
Younge, Sir William, <i>Honiton</i> , Secretary at War.	
Yorke, John, <i>Richmond</i> , Richmond.	2500

A LIST of the Members who voted against the Convention.

Teller against the Convention.

Salaries, per Ann.

Sir John Rushout, Bart, *Evesham.*

A Bdy, Sir Robert, *Essex.*
Affleck, Gilbert, *Cambridge Town.*
Aislaby, William, *Rippon*, Auditor of the
Imprest for Life. 2000

Andover, Lord Viscount, *Casilerising.*

Archer, William, *Berks.*

Ashby, Thomas, *St. Albans.*

Ashley, Solomon, lock'd out, next Day voted against
the Convention.

Astley, Sir John, *Salop.*

Aston, Sir Thomas, *St. Albans.*

Bacon, Sir Edmund, *Norfolk.*

Bagot, Sir Walter Wagstaff, *Staffordshire.*

Baltimore, Lord, *St. Germans*, Gentleman of the Bed-
chamber to the Prince. 600

Bampfylde, John, *Devonshire.*

Bance, John, *Westbury*, Director of the Bank.

Bankes, John, *Corf-Castle.*

Barnard, Sir John, *London.*

Barrymore, Earl, *Wigan.*

Bathurst, Hon. Benjamin, *Gloucestershire.*

Bathurst, Hon. Henry, *Cirencester.*

Bathurst, Benjamin, *Gloucester.*

Bathurst, Peter, *New-Sarum.*

Bayley, Nicholas, *Anglesea.*

Baynton, Robert Edward, *Chippenham.*

Berkely, Hon. George, *Heydon*, Master of St. Katha-
rine's Hospital, London, for Life. 400

Berkeley, Hon. John, *Stockbridge.*

Blackit, Walter, *Newcastle.*

Bold, Peter, *Lancashire.*

Boon, Daniel, *Luggershall.*

Bootle, Thomas, *Midhurst.*

Bowes, George, *Durham.*

A List of the Members who voted

Bramston, Thomas, <i>Essex</i> .	
Browne, John, <i>Dorchester</i> , King's Council.	
Browne, Robert, <i>Dorchester</i> .	
Buckworth, Sir John, <i>Weobly</i> .	
Bargoyne, Sir Roger, <i>Bedfordshire</i> .	
Butler, Dr. Edward, <i>Oxford University</i> .	
Cæsar, Charles, <i>Hertfordshire</i> .	
Campbell, Brig. Peter, <i>Buteshire</i> , Lieutenant Governor of Portsmouth.	300
Campbell, Charles, <i>Shire of Argyle</i> , Capt. of Foot.	250
Campbell, William, <i>Renfrew</i> , &c. Equerry to the Duke and Cornet of Horse.	340
Carew, Sir William, <i>Cornwall</i> .	
Carew, Thomas, <i>Minehead</i> .	
Carnarvon, Marquis of, <i>Steyning</i> , Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince.	600
Cartwright, Thomas, <i>Northamptonshire</i> .	
Chafin, George, <i>Dorchester</i> .	
Chamberlayne, George, <i>Buckingham</i> .	
Chester, Thomas, <i>Gloucesters</i> .	
Chetwynd, Lord Viscount, <i>Stafford</i> .	
Chetwynd, William, <i>Stafford</i> .	
Child, Sir Francis, <i>Middlesex</i> .	
Chichester, Sir John, <i>Barnstable</i> .	
Cholmondeley, Charles, <i>Cheshire</i> .	
Clifton, Sir Robert, <i>Retford</i> .	
Codrington, John, <i>Bath</i> .	
Compton, Hon. George, <i>Northampton</i> .	
Cornbury, Lord Viscount, <i>Oxford University</i> .	
Cornwell, Velters, <i>Herefords</i> .	
Coster, Thomas, <i>Bristol</i> .	
Cotes, Dr. Charles, <i>Tamworth</i> .	
Cotton, Sir John Hynde, <i>Cambridge Town</i> .	
Courtney, Sir William, <i>Honiton</i> .	
Courtney, Kelson, <i>Truro</i> .	
Crawley, John, <i>Marlborough</i> .	
Crewe, John, <i>Cheshire</i> .	
Cunningham, Alexander, <i>Renfrewshire</i> .	
Curzon, Sir Nathaniel, <i>Darbyshire</i> .	
Dalrymple, Hon. William, <i>Wigtown</i> , &c.	
Davers, Sir Jermyn, <i>Suffolk</i> .	

- Dawkins, James, *Woodstock*.
 Delme, Peter, *Luggershall*.
 Dering, Sir Edward, *Kent*.
 Devereux, Hon. Price, *Montgomeryshire*.
 Digby, Hon. Edward, *Warwicks*. Trust. for Georgia.
 Drax, Henry, *Wareham*.
 Duncombe, Thomas, *Rippon*.
 Elliot, Rich. *Lestwithiel*, Receiver Gen. to the Prince. 500
 Elton, Sir Abraham, *Bristol*.
 Ereskine, Hon. James, *Clackmannan*.
 Evans, Hon. George, *Westbury*.
 Evelyn, John, *Helston*, Gr. of the Bed-Chamb. to the Pr. 400
 Fagg, Sir Robert, *Steyning*.
 Fazakerley, Nicholas, *Preston*.
 Fenwick, Robert, *Lancaster*.
 Fenwick, Nicholas, *Newcastle upon Tyne*.
 Finch, Hon. William, *Cockermouth*,
 Finch, Hon. John, *Higbam Ferrers*, King's Council.
 Finch, Hon. John, *Maidstone*.
 Foley, Edward, *Droitwich*.
 Forbes, Sir Arthur, *Aberdeenshire*.
 Fortescue, Theophilus, *Barnstaple*.
 Fox, George, *Hindon*.
 Furnese, Henry, *Morpeth*.
 Fydall, Richard, *Boston*.
 Gage, Lord Viscount, *Tewkesbury*.
 Gibbon, Edward, *Petersfield*.
 Gilmour, Sir Charles, *Edinburgh*.
 Gore, Thomas, *Agmondesham*.
 Gower, Hon. William Leveson, *Staffordshire*.
 Gower, Hon. John Bap, Leveson, *Newcastle under Line*.
 Grey, Lord, *Leicesters*.
 Greenville, Richard, *Buckingham*.
 Grosvenor, Sir Robert, *Chester*.
 Guidott, William, *Andover*.
 Gybbon, Philip, *Rye*.
 Hamilton, Ld Arch. *Queenborough*, Coff. to the Pr. &c. 1200
 Hamilton, Sir James, *Lenarks*.
 Harley, Edward, *Herefords*.
 Harley, Robert, *Leominster*.

- Harvey, Michael, *Milborn-Port*.
 Heathcote, Sir William, *Southampton*, Trust. for Georgia.
 Heathcote, Geo. *Southwark*, Trustee for Georgia.
 Herbert, James, *Oxford City*.
 Hill, Sir Rowland, *Litchfield*.
 Holmes, Thomas, *Newtown*.
 Hooper, Edward, *Christ-Church*.
 Horner, T. Strangeways, *Somersetshire*.
 Houblon, Jacob, *Colchester*.
 Hume, Hon. Alex. Campbell, *Shire of Berwick*.
 Hungerford, Walter, *Calne*.
 Hylton, John, *Carlisle*.
 Jefferys, John, *Breconsfire*.
 Inwin, Thomas, *Southwark*.
 Irby, Sir William, *Lanceston*, Chamb. to the Princess. 500
 Isham, Sir Edmund, *Northamptonshire*.
 Kay, Sir John Lister, *York*.
 Kynaston, Corbet, *Salop*.
 Kynaston, Edward, *Bishop's-Castle*.
 Knight, Thomas, *Canterbury*.
 Lechmere, Edmund, *Worcestershire*.
 Lee, Sir Thomas, *Bucks*.
 Lee, Doctor George, *Brackley*.
 Leslie, Hon. Tho. Dyfert, &c. A Lieutenant of Dra-
 goons, Half-Pay. 50
 Levinz, William, *Nottinghamshire*.
 Limerick, Lord Viscount, *Wendover*, Trustee for Georgia.
 Lisle, Edward, *Hampshire*.
 Lister, Thomas, *Clitheroe*.
 Lockwood, Richard, *Worcester*.
 Long, Sir Robert, *Wootton-Basset*.
 Long, Richard, *Chippenham*.
 Lowther, Hon. Anthony, *Westmoreland*.
 Lyttleton, Geo. *Okehampton*, Secr. to the Prince. 866-13-4
 Mackworth, Herbert, *Cardiffe*.
 Manners, Lord William, *Newark*.
 Marshall, Henry, *Almondesham*.
 Master, Thomas, *Cirencester*.
 Master, Leigh, *Newton*.
 Meadows, Sidney, *Tavistock*.
 Methuen, Sir Paul, *Brackley*.

Moleworth, Sir John, *Newport*.
 Monoux, Sir Humphry, *Stockbridge*.
 Montagu, Edward, *Huntingdon*.
 Mordaunt, Sir Charles, *Warwickshire*.
 Morgan, Sir John, *Newport*.
 Morrice, Sir William, *Launceston*.
 Mostyn, Sir Thomas, *Flintshire*.
 Murray, John, *Selkirkshire*.
 Myddleton, John, *Denbigh*.
 Nedham, Robert, *Old Sarum*.
 Newton, Sir Michael, *Grantham*.
 Newland, George, *Gatton*.
 Noel, Hon. James, *Rutlandshire*.
 Noel, Thomas, *Rutlandshire*.
 Noel, William, *Stamford*, King's Council.
 Ongley, Samuel, *Bedford*.
 Ord, Robert, *St. Michael's*.
 Oxenden, Sir George, *Sandwich*.
 Packer, Winhcomb, *Berks*.
 Packington, Sir Herbert, *Worcestershire*.
 Parker, Armsted, *Peterborough*.
 Parsons, Humphrey, *LONDON*.
 Peachey, Sir John, *Midhurst*.
 Perry, Micajah, *Lord Mayor*, *LONDON*.
 Pitt, William, *Old Sarum*, Groom of the Bed Cham-
 ber to the Prince. 400
 Pitt, John, *Wareham*.
 Pitt, Thomas, *Oakhampton*, a Paymaster for the Coi-
 nage of Tin. 300
 Playdell, Edmund Morton, *Dorsetshire*.
 Polwarth, Lord, *Berwick*.
 Popham, Edward, *Great Bedwyn*.
 Portman, Henry-William, *Taunton*.
 Powel, Sir Christopher, *Kent*.
 Powys, Richard, *Orford*.
 Pread, William Mackworth, *St. Ives*.
 Price, Richard, *Sudbury*.
 Proby, John, *Stamford*.
 Pulteney, William, *Middlesex*.
 Ramsden, Sir John, *Apulby*.
 Rashleigh, Jonathan, *Fowey*.

14 *A List of the Members who voted*

Rowney, Thomas, *Oxford*.
 Rutherford, John, *Roxburgh*.
 St. Aubin, Sir John, *Cornwall*.
 Sambrooke, Sir Jeremy, *Bedford*.
 Sandys, Samuel, *Worcester*.
 Saunderfon, Sir Thomas, *Lincoln*s. Treas. to the Prince. 1200
 Scawen, Thomas, *Surrey*.
 Seymour, Francis, *Marlborough*.
 Shafto, John, *Durham*.
 Shephard, Samuel, *Cambridge*s.
 Shippen, William, *Newton*.
 Shuttleworth, Richard, *Lancaster*.
 Sibthorp, Coningsby, *Lincoln*.
 Slingsby, Sir Henry, *Knaresbrough*.
 Smith, Edward, *Leice*sters.
 Somerset, Lord Noël, *Monmouth*.
 Spencer, Hon. John, *Woodstock*.
 Stanhope, Hon. Sir William, *Bucks*.
 Stanhope, Hon. J. *Derby*.
 Stanhope, Charles, *Harwich*.
 Stapleton, Sir William, *Oxford*s.
 Stapylton, Sir Miles, *York*s.
 Stephenson, Edward, *Sudbury*.
 Stewart, Adm. Charles, *Portsmouth*, Vice Adm. of White. 400
 Talbot, John Ivory, *Wilt*s.
 Taylor, William, *Evesham*.
 Townshend, Hon. Roger, *Great Yarmouth*. Cap. of Horse. 500
 Trefusis, Robert, *Truro*.
 Vane, Hon. Henry, *St. Marks*.
 Vaughan, William, *Merioneth*s.
 Vernon, Sir Charles, *Chippen-Wichomb*.
 Vernon, George Venables, *Litchfield*.
 Vyner, Robert, *Lincoln*s.
 Waller, Edmund, *Great Marlow*.
 Waller, Henry, *Chippen-Wichomb*.
 Warren, Borlace, *Nottingham*.
 Whitmore, Thomas, *Bridgnorth*.
 Wigley, James, *Leice*ster.
 Willimott, Robert, *LONDON*.
 Wodehouse, Armine, *Norfolk*.
 Worsley, James, *Newton*.

Wortley,

Wortley, Edward, *Peterborough*.
 Wrighte, George, *Leicester*.
 Wyndham, Sir William, *Somersetf.*
 Wyndham, Charles, *Bridgwater*.
 Wynn, Watkin Williams, *Denbys*.
 Yates, Thomas, *Chichester*.

The Names of those who were absent.

Salaries, per Ann.

A Nstruther, Sir John, <i>Shire of Fife</i> , Master of the King's Works in Scotland.	400
Anstruther, Brig. Phil. <i>Petten-weem</i> , &c. Col. of a Reg. of Foot, and Lieut. Governor of Minorca.	3000
Arscott, Arthur, <i>Tiverton</i> .	
Ash, Edward, <i>Heytesbury</i> , Commiff. of Trade.	1000
Austen, Sir Robert, <i>Romney</i> .	
Bennett, Philip, <i>Shafesbury</i> .	
Bowles, William, <i>Bridport</i> .	
Buckeley, Lord Viscount, <i>Beaumaris</i> .	
Bunbury, Sir Charles, <i>Chef</i> .	
Campbell, Sir Ja. <i>Sterling</i> , Must.-Mast. Gen. in Scotland.	800
Cavendish, Lord Charles, <i>Derbys</i> .	
Cavendish, Lord James, <i>Derbys</i> .	
Clarke, Sir Thomas, <i>Hertford</i> .	
Cocks, James, <i>Ryegate</i> .	
Cockburne, John, <i>Haddingtonf.</i>	
Conyers, Edward, <i>East Grinstead</i> .	
Corbet, Sir Richard, <i>Shrewsbury</i> .	
Cross, Sir John, <i>Lestwithiel</i> .	
Curzon, William, <i>Clitheroe</i> .	
Docminique, Charles, <i>Gatton</i> .	
Drake, Sir Francis, <i>Bereafston</i> .	
Fane, Hon. Charles, <i>Tavistock</i> , (Absent with Mr. Mansel) Envoy to the Court of Florence.	1800
Finch, Hon. Edw. <i>Camb. Univ.</i> Plenipo. in Sweden.	2300
Fitzroy, Ld Augustus, <i>Thetford</i> , Capt. of a Man of War.	400
Firebrace, Sir Cordell, <i>Suffolk</i> .	
Foley, Thomas, <i>Hereford</i> .	
Forester, William, <i>Wenlock</i> .	
Forester, Brook, <i>Wenlock</i> , his Son.	
Glanville, W. <i>Hythe</i> , Com. of Irish Rev. <i>Lock'd out</i> .	1000
Gore, William, <i>Cricklade</i> .	

Haddock

Haddock, Nicholas, <i>Rockester</i> , Adm. in the Mediter.	2000
Hamilton, Alexander, <i>Linlithgowshire</i> .	
Herbert, Richard, <i>Ludlow</i> .	
Hoare, Henry, <i>New Sarum</i> .	
Jolliff, Sir William, <i>Petersfield</i> .	
Lowther, Sir Thomas, <i>Lancaster</i> .	
Lowther, Sir James, <i>Cumberland</i> .	
Lumley, Hon. John, <i>Arundell</i> , Col. in the Guards, &c.	900
Mansel, Hon. Buffy, <i>Glamorgans</i> . (Absent with Mr. Fane.)	
Montagu, Ch. <i>St. Germans</i> , Auditor to the Prince, &c.	500
More, Robert, <i>Bishop's-Castle</i> .	
Neal, John, <i>Coventry</i> , his Wife Dresser to the late Queen.	300
Northcote, Sir Henry, <i>Exeter</i> .	
Oglethorpe, James, <i>Hastlemere</i> , Gen. and Com. of His Majesty's Forces in Georgia, and Col. of a Regiment.	1200
Onslow, Hon. Rich. <i>Guildford</i> , Son to Lord Onslow.	
Pelham, Ch. <i>Beverley</i> , absent with Ash Edward.	
Pelham, Thomas, <i>Lewis</i> , Commissioner of Trade.	1000
Perrot, Henry, <i>Oxfordshire</i> .	
Philips, Sir Erasmus, <i>Haverfordwest</i> .	
Plumer, William, <i>Hertfordshire</i> .	
Plumer, Walter, <i>Apulby</i> .	
Pottenger, Richard, <i>Reading</i> , Welch Judge.	500
Rolle, Henry, <i>Devon</i> .	
Speke, George, <i>Wells</i> .	
Stuart, Col. James, <i>Air</i> , &c. a Capt. in the FootGuards.	650
Sutton, Sir Robert, <i>Grimsbj</i> .	
Tower, Christopher, <i>Aylesbury</i> , Trustee for Georgia.	
Tuckfield, Roger, <i>Ashturton</i> .	
Watts, Thomas, <i>St. Michael</i> .	
Wentworth, Sir William, <i>Malton</i> , his Brother a Col.	
Wilson, Daniel, <i>Westmoreland</i> .	

The Pro's, with Chairman and Teller	262
The Contra's, with Teller and one mis-told	234
Those that were absent	62

In all 558

Number of Employments	234
Annual Value	212956 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Quære. Whether to this visible Influence many secret ones may be added?

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